

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 724.]

London, Monday, July 16, 1877.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s.
per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 13	May 30	June 5 th
Yedo			" 2 nd
Osaka and Hiogo			" 15
Ukodadi			" 22
Nagasaki			" 19
CHINA—Peking			" 18
Tien-tsin			" 23
Chefoo			" 22
New-chwang			" 23
Hankow			" 23
Kiu-kiang			" 21
Chin-kiang			" 23
Shanghai	" 6	" 18	" 27
Ningpo			" 26
Foochow			" 29
Formosa			" 28
Amoy			" 30
Swatow	" 20	" 29	" 31
Hong Kong	" 20	" 29	June 2
Canton			May 31
Macao			June 1
PHILIPPINES—Manila	" 13	" 21	May 30
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon			June 5
SIAM—Bangkok			" 2
BORNEO—Labuan			May 31
Sarawak			June 5
JAVA—Batavia			May 23
Samarang			June 3
Sourabaya			
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	May 11	June 9	" 9
Penang	" 11	" 7	" 11
Ceylon—Galle			" 21
Colombo			" 19

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, *via* San Francisco, on the 10th inst. The next inward (French) Mail from Yokohama, 30th May, Shanghai 3rd, Hong Kong 9th, Singapore 16th June, which is due *via* Marseilles, on Monday next, the 23rd inst., left Suez on the 10th inst., three days early, and may be expected to reach London on Thursday or Friday.

The telegraph lines to China are working satisfactorily. The Japanese Government telegraph system is again in order, the cables in the Tsugar Strait having been restored by the Great Northern Telegraph Company's repairing steamer *H. C. Orsted*, which had been chartered for that purpose.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, to Brindisi, July 13.—From Singapore: Mr. Manatz-Haenzen. To Venice, July 16.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Gwalior*, to Southampton, expected to arrive July 23.—From Yokohama: Mr. H. B. Webber. From Shanghai: Miss Cowie, Mr. W. B. Andrew. From Hong Kong: Comdr. C. V. Anson and 3 second-class passengers. From Singapore: Mr. C. O. Niell, Mrs. Harper and two children, Mr. J. W. Wallace. From Penang: Capt. Colville, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Per steamer *Meikong* (wrecked).—From Yokohama: M. Piquet, Miss Begner. From Shanghai: Mr. E. M. Matzen. From Hong Kong: Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. Kinnar, Mr. Du Mortier, Mr. Aug. Hilly, Mr. Hobsburgh, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Byman, Mr. Walton, Mr. Plichon. From Saigon: Mr. E. Loht, Mr. Turc, Miss Marie Basiliase. Mr. Fareau, Mr. Mieng Mr. Giloh, Miss Valery de Chaleon, Madame Delejeosse en Bellefond, Madame de Arono. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Lautzoni and 4 children, Mr. Van Hoog Strakey, Mr. De Vries, Mr. C. Altenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Baron, Mr. A. Currie. From Singapore: Mr. Artington, Mr. Gildeneister, Mr. Seydel, Mr. Huter-ninck, Mrs. Onerkesky.

To San Francisco, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Oceanic*, arrived June 21.—From Hong Kong: Miss F. H. Watson, Surg. major E. Birker, Mr. Wm. Johnson, Mr. W. Rathbone, and 320 Chinese. From Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Drew, Pay-

master C. P. Thompson, Mr. E. H. Harris, U.S.N., Rev. C. and Mrs. Hartwell and child, Mr. C. H. Woodall, Mr. J. W. Gillett. From Yokohama: Capt. Baird, Mr. L. B. Goldsmith, Mr. J. Bisnett, Baron Stillfried, Mr. C. Davis Gilbert, Mr. C. Beddoes, Mr. C. J. Lambarde, Mr. Rose, Mr. G. S. MacLellan, Mr. W. Jardine, Mr. J. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Paymaster Burnside, U.S.N., Dr. Turner, U.S.N., Mr. Gordon's servant, Mr. Oyama, Mr. Little, Mr. A. W. Muthauk, Mr. W. S. MacLellan, and two Japanese.

Per steamer *Desolation* (Holt's Line), arrived July 15.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Saml. Dempsey, Mr. Donner. From Singapore: Mrs. Brown and 3 children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Yokohama: Messrs. Mapaza de Christoffori, and Schiva. To Shanghai: Mr. Dufield, Mr. Johnson. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Gregory, Mr. J. A. Bryne, and Mr. Heim. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Rivoniam and son. To Batavia: Mr. A. P. Cameron, and Mr. J. N. Kramer. To Singapore: Mr. Neil, Mr. Bremner.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, July 29.—To Yokohama: Mr. Lenz. To Batavia: Mr. F. Smeding. To Colombo: Mr. R. Lyons.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtze*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C. To Singapore: Eight Spanish missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, from Marseilles, August 26.—To Yokohama: Mrs. Sutton and children. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Hutchison.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. de B. Stewart, Commander R. Evans, Mr. E. G. Colahan. To Ceylon: Mr. W. W. Kenny, Mr. J. H. Campbell, and Dr. A. D. Fraser.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells, Commander Hunt, Messrs. F. J. Russell, C. L. Vasey, A. Lynch, and G. Bolster. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown and two children, Miss Scott. To Ceylon: Mr. Combes, and Mr. E. I. T. Collas.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, August 9.—To Singapore: Mrs. Trotter and two daughters.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox.

Per steamer *Agamemnon* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, July 9.—To Penang: Mr. Watterseld. To Singapore: Mr. E. H. Bell. To Hong Kong: Mr. L. Marks. Mrs. Walker and child.

Per Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 20.—Miss M. Gussmer. Messrs. Y. Matsudara, Y. Isumagi, H. Asai, H. Mori, A. M. Schmid, E. L. Hyde, August C. Cordes, Osam Nagura, Francis Chomley.

Per steamer *Yorkshire*, from Gravesend, July 14.—For Singapore: Messrs. David Eason, Neil McVicar, and James Stewart.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The after effects of the famine in the North of China are being severely felt, and financial distress in official quarters is complained of in various parts of the Empire. That some anxiety should be felt on this subject is not unnatural, but the conclusion arrived at in some quarters that there is a general unsoundness in the finances of China requires to be supported by other evidence than that a pressure should be felt under exceptionally unfavourable circumstances, as there is no doubt of the enormous riches of China, or that if only steps were taken to develop them it would be one of the most prosperous countries in the world. In consequence of the defective inter-communication and other like causes, the temporary pressure is more severely felt than it would be elsewhere, and this no doubt is the cause of the anxiety with regard to the national finances which is spoken of. The results of the famine are, however, unquestionably of the most appalling character. A letter from a Roman Catholic missionary in Shantung speaks of 7,000 persons having died from typhus during two months in the precincts of Tsinan-foo alone, and the accounts from the interior are more affecting than ever. Until the harvest is reaped this will necessarily be the case. The labouring classes are going about seeking work, but in vain, and having sold or pawned all their property they are reduced to the utmost misery. There has also been severe suf-

fering in Honan, the Governor of which reports that the crops showed a deficit of 50 per cent., and some 70,000 refugees congregated and were relieved in the neighbourhood of the provincial capital. Letters had been received from Missionaries travelling through Shanse and the Western parts of Honan, showing that famine prevailed to a terrible extent. From Canton also distressing news is brought of misery caused by severe flood, and of the apprehension of famine in the surrounding country. The arsenals at Foochow and Shanghai are said to be at a stand still for want of funds. The diary kept on his way home by H.E. Kwo the head Chinese Envoy, is spoken of favourably by the China papers. One of them mentions a statement—but does not say upon what it is founded, to the effect that the second Envoy here, H.E. Liu, was to be appointed to Germany. From Hong Kong there is no news of special importance. The Queen's birthday was celebrated with the customary honours. The new Company's Ordinance as amended by the Home Government has been brought before the Legislative Council.

The news from Japan concerning the insurrection is meagre and vague. Though no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Government was felt, the latest accounts were not considered by any means reassuring for the Government. It was stated that the rebels were apparently ubiquitous, and as soon as they disappeared from one place they reappeared in another. Everywhere they seemed to be met with in force, and although the Imperialists had in some cases gained victories over them, the rebels had also inflicted severe defeats upon the Government forces. Even the 10,000 troops which were garrisoning Kagoshima did not appear to be at all safe, the hills which surround the town being in possession of the rebels, and there having even been rumours that the troops might find it necessary to evacuate the town. The Yokohama Spring Races came off on the 24th May. There had been some excitement with reference to the appointment of the Municipal Director. The Consular Report on the trade of Nagasaki again shows a falling off in the imports.

From the Straits Settlements there is no news of much importance. Great complaints continue to be made with reference to the administration of the Supreme Court of Justice. Heavy rains had fallen, and the water supply, which had threatened to fall short, was once more abundant.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 23rd May, and we have advices *via* San Francisco thirteen days later, viz., to the 5th June. The P. and O. mail from London, April 13, arrived out on the 30th May.

The latest reports concerning the rebellion was to the effect that the disturbances were spreading. A rising had taken place in Oita, another was announced in Yamaguchi (Choshiu), and smaller outbreaks in other parts were frequent. A memorial respecting "people's rights" has been presented to the Government from the province of Tosa, and it is stated that Kataoka, one of the leaders of the party on whose behalf the memorial was issued, has demanded from the Government an answer to it within three weeks. This places the Government in an awkward dilemma. Should they comply with the prayer of the memorial, and, by establishing popular representation carry out pledges already given, but which have been systematically broken, there is but little doubt that the majority of the present Ministers would soon lose their posts; if, on the other hand, they decline to grant the wish of the memorialists, there seems every reason to fear an uprising in the province of Tosa, which might give the finishing touch to the wavering position of the Government. Just at this particular time, Kido, the Private Councillor of the Mikado, and the most respected amongst the six or seven men who wield the entire power of the Government, has succumbed to the disease under which he had been for some time suffering. He died on the 26th May, regretted by men of all parties.

The Spring-race meeting came off on May 24, and is stated to have been as fortunate in regard to the weather as its most ardent supporters could have desired, and the day was altogether an enjoyable one. The various events contested, although not productive of numerically large fields, showed us some really good racing, whilst the events were well divided amongst the various owners, and there was none of that feeling of monotony which is apt to pervade everybody when the same jacket is seen every time taking a quiet canter some lengths in advance of everyone else. The racing produced some surprises, and more than one of the "pots" boiled over. The attendance was good, and the band of the Tennessee was in attendance.

Considerable excitement has arisen with reference to the Municipal Directorship. The *Herold* understood that a memorial on the subject of the Municipal Directorship was being circulated for signature, pointing out the utility and necessity for the continuance of the office. That the document will be extensively signed by the community it does not question, since there are scarcely two opinions as to the undesirability of the course of action which the Government propose taking in the affair. When the Land Renters' Committee, in 1868, relinquished the municipal administration of the settlement, the Government took it over on the distinct understanding with the foreign representatives and the foreign public that a Municipal Director should be appointed; that his salary should be, including an allowance for house rent, \$350.00 per month; and the only right which the Japanese reserved to themselves was that of cancelling his engagement, at any time, by giving three months' notice, which, in the case of the present incumbent, Mr. Benson, has been done. Acting on a suggestion made by the foreign Ministers at the time the office was created, candidates were invited to come forward and offer themselves for election, and to the registered members of the community of all nationalities, represented by Consuls, was given the right of voting; the result of the poll then taken being the election of Mr. Benson, who has held the office from then to now. The agreement entered into and acted on ever since is now proposed to be wholly ignored, and from motives of economy it is proposed, on payment of a slight additional remuneration, to impose the Municipal Director's duties upon other officials in the Japanese service, but upon whose selection or fitness for the functions of office the public has had no opportunity of expressing its opinion by the agency of the ballot, and who, probably, had they to submit to that ordeal, would be found to be not acceptable to represent the residents and property owners of the place. The precedent established by the election of the present holder of the office was a good one, and should be followed again; and as the place will be vacant in the course of next month, it is high time that the proper steps should be taken for refilling the office by a candidate selected by the public at large. The community look to both foreign Ministers and Consuls to exercise their influence in preventing existing agreements and rights being ignored.

From the above-named paper we take the following:—

The capital of the Kuazoku Bank, which has purchased the Horaishi building, is yen £30,000,000. The nominal director is Inori, ex-Daimio of Choshiu, but he, as well as the other ex-daimois interested, will do no actual work. The prime mover in the whole affair is Iwakura, and he has placed two shizoku, Kumagai and Hida, to attend to the practical working of the concern. At first foreigners will not be wanted by the Bank, but it is extremely likely that many will be indirectly employed, for it is contemplated that the Bank will purchase some of the railways, telegraphs, and mines, which are now under the Public Works Department. It is considered by sensible men in the capital that H.E. Iwakura has done a meritorious act in urging upon the kuazoku to adopt some rational means of investing their money, and especially by the formation of this bank.

The neglected state of the parapet of the sea-wall along the Bund is not creditable to the authorities. Months ago the stones were dislodged by the waves, and have never been replaced in position. Considering that this is one of the principal thoroughfares, and that runaway horses with carriages are occasionally to be seen in this quarter, and that the state of the parapet offers but little obstacle to their plunging into the sea, perhaps when some little accident or other of this kind happens, and the Government is cast in exemplary damages, it will serve to awaken the official mind to a due sense of its responsibilities.

Those who attend Christ Church will be much struck with the great change produced in the interior by the introduction of designs from Messrs. Tattersall and Co., church decorators, London; the whole interior presents a pleasing contrast to the bare whitewashed walls, which left nothing for the eye to rest upon. The unsightly window on the north side of the chancel is replaced by one of Gothic form; on each side of the east window is a rich curtain of blue and gold; the lectern, from which the lessons are read, is peculiarly beautiful; and the font is surmounted with a gilded lid. The scrolls containing Scripture texts are painted specially for Christ Church, the measurement having been sent to London; they are manifestly the work of a thorough artist. The four Evangelists are represented by the Apocalyptic symbols, among which we recognise the Lion of St. Mark; the Apostles are represented by twelve emblematic shields; and the Commandments are surrounded by vines and overhung by clusters of grapes. The effect of the whole cannot be described, but will well repay a visit.

On Sunday, the 27th May, between six and seven P.M., Homura-road was the theatre of a very serious affray, in which many combatants joined. An altercation between some British and Russian men-of-war's men, commencing in a grog-shop called "the British Queen," soon assumed the dimensions of a free fight in the open street, in which fists, cudgels, knives, and stones were promiscuously used. The scaffolding of a house re-building came very handy for furnishing the Russian combatants with poles, and they now indulged in indiscriminate attacks on all passers by. The police sergeant and a European police con-

stable were on the spot and exerted themselves bravely to allay the disturbance, but while they were powerless to remove the British sailors to withdraw from the street. The Japanese police kept entirely aloof, and were of no use whatever. The arrival of some of their petty officers at last caused the Russians to withdraw to the hotel, from whence they were taken off by the *Haydumack's* boats with the exception of one, who was sent to the hospital.

The practice of selling adulterated drugs and liquors in Japan appears to be still unrestrained. The following amusing account of its effects appears in the *Japan Mail* :—

We do not wish to intrude our private affairs upon our readers, but we cannot refrain from remarking on the undue proportions that our druggist's bill has lately assumed. The principal items in the account appear to be essence of ginger, peppermint, and various other simples, the use of which has been forced upon us by alarmingly frequent attacks of what old ladies call "spazzums" in our domestic circle—or rather we should say, circle of domestics. We prohibited the use of cucumbers on pain of dismissal. *Daikon* became the forbidden fruit. We know from long experience that all the members of our household are of sterling honour, and that every strawberry we possess is sacred. It could not be the super-acidulous product of our gooseberry bushes, for we had witnessed the frightful effects on the native countenance produced by tasting this fruit at our special invitation. But by diligent search and prolonged inquiry we at length succeeded in learning that a liberal-hearted friend in Tokio, who is a merchant of foreign goods, and dealer in curious wines, had sent to the cook a present of sundry rare compounds. At our request we were shown these delightful preparations, "warranted genuine imported liquors." The first bottle we took up contained, according to the label, "Sugar of Lemon." It looked like that delectable preparation. It tasted like a mixture of oxalic acid and soapuds. Adorning the neck of the bottle was another label on which was written "hot Cold Sure," which we could only suppose to mean that if partaken of when hot (or at any other time) the unhappy imbiber would feel the chills of death stealing over him. Its entire power to act as thus warranted the effects we had witnessed left us little room to doubt.

TOKIO.

The *Japan Mail* says :—We have witnessed the successful ascent of a balloon at the grounds of the Naval College, Tokio. This is the balloon to which we referred some time since as being in process of manufacture. It has been made entirely by Japanese, and considering that it is the first attempt of the kind, is in every respect most creditable. We were informed by a Japanese gentleman that the material of which it is composed is *shori chirimen*, or thick white silk crêpe. The shape was irregular and defective, but this may, probably, to a great extent, have proceeded from imperfect inflation. The elevation attained was only a few hundred feet, the trial ascents being made with the balloon in a "captive" condition. It is stated that it is intended for the purpose of making military surveys in the South, but we should imagine that it will be somewhat difficult to procure the means of inflation in those portions of the country in which a balloon survey is likely to prove of any value.

The *Tokio Times* gives the subjoined with reference to matters theatrical :—

There about ten important theatres in Tokio, the principal of which are the Shintomiza at Shimabara, the largest and best in the city, with a seating capacity for nearly 3,000 people ; the Nakamuraza at Saruwakamachi (Asakusa), holding between 2,000 and 2,500 ; the Harukiza at Harukimachi, Hongo, and the Nakazimaza at Kakigaracho—the last two mentioned accommodating between 1,000 and 2,000. These theatres are conducted by companies, who procure a licence from the municipality, which permits them to give a specified drama for a given time, usually thirty days, though this is often extended if the weather or other circumstances be adverse.

Just now the play-house at Hongo is getting patronage by presenting that never-failing attraction "Chiushingura," or "The Forty-seven Ronins." And as this is the theatrical "season," and the drama is one of the most characteristic of the national school, it is worth a reader's while to attend. If he so incline, he may see the whole play, which is performed without interruption, by giving the day to it, from six in the morning, when the action begins, to seven in the afternoon, when it concludes. But if four or five hours will satisfy him, he can gain a very fair idea of play and actors during an afternoon. Of the latter there are forty-six at present in the company, of which the most celebrated are Gonjuro, Shinjuro and Gado amongst those who take men's parts, and Monnosuke and Metora amongst those who personate women.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The *Hioyo News* says :—On the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria a ball and supper were given at H.B.M.'s Consulate by A. A. Annesley, Esq., and Mrs. Annesley, to a number of residents and the officers of the *Thistle*, *Atlanta*, and *Talisman*. By the kind permission of Admiral Veron (who, however, was himself at Kioto) the band of the *Atlanta* provided the dance music in a manner which was a treat which the present conditions of civilisation in Kobe do not often permit of our enjoying.

A most instructive and interesting little episode of the struggle now going on in the South will be found amongst our *Nippo* items. We refer to the examination of a prisoner at the Kumamoto Saibansho. The judge seems to have told a number of deliberate lies to the accused in order to watch their effect on him, and the proceeding appears to be considered quite legitimate. We commend the circumstance to those who desire to see the extra-territoriality clause abolished.

There was some little excitement recently caused just through the Sannomiya bridge by a Chinawoman who had lashed herself into a fearful state of fury—to the great entertainment of a crowd of Japanese onlookers. Inquiries made among the neighbours elicited the information that some time since this woman bought a Japanese girl who is now about thirteen years of age. For some reason, not clearly discovered, the woman had given the girl a most severe beating, in consequence of which she had run away. The display of fury was apparently caused by the Chinawoman's having failed to get back either the girl or her market value. A few years ago there was some excitement in Kobe about some alleged kidnapping by Chinese, but it turned out that most of the known cases were ones of genuine adoption. On this particular case we can offer no opinion, but though the motives of the Chinawomen may be perfectly pure, the Japanese are as a rule so indulgent to their children that she can certainly count upon little public sympathy with her troubles.

The returns of the passenger and goods traffic on the Kobe-Kioto Railway, for week ending May 20, 1877, are as follows :—

1st class, 119 ; 2nd class, 664 ; 3rd class, 36,238 ; total 37,021. Amount received for passengers, Yen 11,008.935 ; for luggage and parcels, Yen 339.05 ; for goods, Yen 604.68. Total amount, Yen 11,952.665. Corresponding period of last year, Yen 4,963.41.

NAGASAKI.

The Consular Report on the trade of Nagasaki for the year 1876 notes that the import trade of the port, in comparing it with the previous year, again shows a falling off. The total value of imports, including those from the coast ports, amounts to \$1,063,199, against \$1,525,090 for 1875, or a balance of \$461,891 in favour of 1875. The chief falling off is noticeable in textile fabrics, the value of which reached \$440,282 in 1875, while for the year just closed they amount to only \$169,489. But the imports of piece goods in 1875 fell considerably short of those of the preceding year, so that if these figures may be taken as a guide, it would not only appear that foreign articles of this description are less required than formerly, but that they are comparatively going out of use in this part of Japan.

CHINA.

KOREA.

The *Tokio Times* says that famine continues to afflict the people of the northern Chinese provinces and of Korea. In the latter country rice was sold for not less than seven yen a *koku*. A pestilence, supposed to have grown out of the improper care given to the sick and the exposure of the dead, was also devastating the land, and had penetrated the settlement at Fusun, the hospital of which was open alike to natives and Japanese. Of the former, some three hundred and fifty had been received and placed under treatment.

HANKOW.

The present mail brings details of the opening of the Hankow market, which are of interest for the purposes of comparison, although of course the more important facts are already known by telegram.

A correspondent of the *Courier* says :—

The tea market opened on the 18th May, when several chops were bought at prices averaging about Tls. 5 below last year's. On the other hand, the tea is of inferior quality this season.

The quality of the first arrival of teas is, as a rule, below average, and some chops are not only weak and thin, but have a sourish flavour. The prices paid are, all things considered, excessive. No heed is given to many things which are easy to understand, such as last season's losses, present stocks in England, failure of the Russian market, bad trade in the United Kingdom, and the alarming increase and yield of the fine strong Indian teas. The Hankow tea-tasters and merchants ignore all such considerations, and are buying inferior teas at high prices with all the old and unfailing recklessness of consequences. Recent letters from Moscow say that upon the unsold teas in stock there (bought at extravagant rates in Hankow last year) the average loss may be estimated as at least 40 per cent. Upon some chops which have become soft, or otherwise out of condition, the deficit will be even more severe. The London tea market seems to be in almost as bad a state as that of Moscow, as losses of 35 and 40 per cent. are unfortunately not uncommon.

To-day's (May 25th) letters from Hankow are more discouraging than ever. Prices paid average 15 to 20 per cent. more than the tea is worth in London. It is said that the teas are wretchedly poor, and Ch'a-szes of experience say that they have not seen such a poor crop for fifteen years.

The *Daily News* correspondent says:—On the 18th May many chops of Ningchow and Cheong-son-kai Teas were put on the market and eagerly bought up at Tls. 44 to 36 per picul for former district, and Tls. 29½ to 26 for the latter. Afterwards, buying became general, and about 90 to 95 chops were settled. Buying was going on by candle-light, in order to secure the Tens. The crop as a whole is rather inferior, but free from old leaf. The prices paid show Ningchow 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than last year. Freight for *Loudoun Castle* and *Glenvaries* £5 10s. per ton, with quick despatch. Exchange 6 m/s. on London 5s. 8½d. to 5s. 8½d. From Kiukiang about 28 chops have been settled, representing about 10,307 half-chests; prices ranging from Tls. 31 to 49. Musters of 50 chops, about 60,000 half-chests, are shown on the market, but the quality is deficient and quantity large.

Another correspondent writes on the 19th:—The market was opened to-day for Hankow teas. The quality is below the average, thus far. Prices paid, Ninchows, Tls. 35 to 44 against last year Tls. 40 to 55; Oopacks and Oonams, Tls. 22½ to 30, against last year Tls. 25 to 38; Oonfaas, Tls. 30 to 31, against last year Tls. 34 to 36. Arrivals, Hankow teas 70,000 chests; Kiukiang teas 20,000 half-chests.

The clipper ship *Cutty Sark* was to be towed to Hankow by one of the China Merchants Company's steamers. The weather at Hankow continued exceptionally cool up to the middle of May.

HUKOW.

With reference to the question of opening the above-named port, a correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows:—

As a mere place of call Kiukiang has nothing to apprehend; because, unless facilities for landing and shipping, &c., in the shape of hulks, &c., are established, no one will think of landing or shipping goods in an open sea, as the mouth of the lake is viewed by the natives. The whole cause of apprehension hinges on the establishment of a Custom House at the port. As was said in a former contribution, the Kiangsi officials are unwilling to allow produce to leave the province until it has paid duty. Now to detain merchandise at the lake until it has cleared itself of duties at the Kiukiang Customs would, in a great measure, render nugatory any advantage that might be gained by shipping at the lake; and by opening a Custom House there the merchants apprehend that in course of time it might eventually lead to the transfer of much of the shipping business to that port; because, if a Custom office were opened there, hulks, &c., and other facilities would follow in the wake, unsuited as the place is admitted to be. The provincial officials do not wish to open a Custom House; but the agreement says, "Produce may be shipped at the lake;" and the exchequer officials say, "not until duties have been paid, or the treasury would suffer greatly." So, to protect their own interest and abide by the terms of the agreement, let us suppose a branch Custom House is opened. The situation of affairs will be more readily comprehended by giving a somewhat analogous example by way of illustration. From a relative point of view, Woosung is to Shanghai what Hukow is to Kiukiang. The commerce of Shanghai passes and repasses Woosung, just as imports and exports pass by Hukow. Hitherto it has seldom been found necessary to land or ship merchandise at Woosung, nor has the necessity arisen in the case of Hukow. Shanghai is a distributing centre; so is Kiukiang; not so much from their good geographical positions as from the fact that trade has located itself there for ages. Now, if the framers of the agreement had selected Woosung as a subsidiary port, because it appeared to be the inlet and outlet to a rich part of Kiangsu, they might have argued with much reason that great delay was entailed on goods by going the 12 odd miles up to Shanghai; and as Shanghai is but a small consumer, the bulk of its imports being sent northward of the Yangtsze, &c., it would be better to make Woosung a port of call, and allow cargo to be landed and shipped there. The provincial authorities would at once say, we must be secure of the duty on all our indigenous exports or the local revenue will suffer; but as to compel merchants to come to Shanghai to pay duty on shipments at Woosung would render any advantage gained next to nugatory, it will be well to open a Custom house there. Now, firmly rooted as business is at Shanghai, there can be little doubt that in the course of time a large part of the shipping business would be transferred to Woosung if facilities for landing and storage, &c., were afforded; and in these days of competition we should doubtless see hulks placed there by the steamer companies, in their desire to secure freights, and even pay duty and make other advances to native shippers as they do at present. It is just this that local merchants apprehend, i.e., that if a Custom office is opened at the lake, hulks, &c., will follow. If such a proposition had been made as the opening of Woosung (always supposing that similar disadvantages existed as they do at Hukow, in the want of shelter for boats, and unloading or other building sites), I fancy you would hear an outcry raised by the Shanghai merchants, especially as the addition of such a port of call would neither lessen the cost of produce one cash, nor increase the consumption of imports by one piece. I say, multiply points of con-

tact by all means, when country is likely to be benefited; but if the result is a mere transfer of vision of an old established trade, it is better to leave well alone. The merchants are perhaps crying out before they are hurt, but it would be too late to remonstrate after a custom-office is opened. I hope this will enable you to see the cause of their apprehension.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 27th May; the French mail from London, April 6th, was received on the 18th May.

Some further particulars are given in the Shanghai papers concerning the projected loans for the Chinese Government. It is stated by the *Courier* that the following are the conditions of the provisional loan for Hk. Tls. 2,500,000 recently concluded. Interest 10 per cent. Exchange 5s. 9½d. Loan repayable within ten years by half yearly instalments and secured by Customs bonds of the Custom Houses at any ports. The money to be ready by the 25th August to exchange for the bonds. The *Daily News*, however, states the terms as 8 per cent., with 5s. 8d. exchange. The *Courier* says that Hsu Taoutai has lost his button, and is reported to be in danger of losing his head. His credentials from the Tsung-li Yamen were, it is believed, all in order, but it seems that his method of carrying out instructions in regard to the projected loan was objectionable to the high authorities. The above-named paper observes that the financial condition of China is revealed in fitful glimpses, but all the aspects are alarming, and adds that it is certain that the whole Empire is poverty stricken, and not even a year's good harvest can restore the country to its average status. But if, unhappily, the growing crops should again fail, the result will be a terrible catastrophe, as the empire cannot endure, in its present condition, another lean year. The large and constantly accumulating stocks of foreign goods, the reduced demand and low prices show how painfully foreign traders are affected by the general distresses of China, and it is feared the hope raised by the opening of new ports will for this year at least be disappointed. It is stated that the Shansi merchants and bankers have determined on (practically) withdrawing from commerce and finance for this year. The reason given to foreigners is that trade must be bad until after October at the least, and that if a bad harvest is gathered the country generally will be well-nigh ruined for a time.

In conformity with the above it is noted that the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow are almost at a stand-still for want of funds, as the general poverty is now afflicting all departments of the Imperial and provincial Governments. So far all the efforts of the needy provinces to raise loans in money or in kind have failed, as no foreign banks or capitalists will make advances at any rate of interest on the imperfect and uncertain security offered. It is certain that all the provinces in China, including even this favoured Government, has empty treasuries to meet the increasing distresses of the spring.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Yangtsze Insurance Association is to be presented shortly to the shareholders, the gist of which is to reduce the shareholders' capital from Tls. 600,000 to Tls. 420,000, and the cash dividend from 15 to 12 per cent. The scheme is said to contain other features by virtue of which the policy-holders will be able to count on favourable returns with ample security, and extra dividends be paid to shareholders at least equal to the percentage existing hitherto. The prospectus was to be ready in a week or ten days, and the project to be discussed at the next meeting of shareholders to be held the first week in July.

The *Celestial Empire* notices some notes taken by the Chinese Envoy on his way to this country as follows:—

We have received a copy of part of the diary kept by Kuoh Sung-tao on his voyage to England, a document which argues well for the use he is likely to make of his opportunities for observation. His reflections, though meagre, are much deeper and more intelligent than those of the late Pin-ch'un, while the account he gives of the schools and prisons of Hong Kong is in itself a most useful lesson to his countrymen. We shall return to the subject more fully on another occasion. The pamphlet is beautifully printed, and is written in good Chinese.

Dr. Yates, who has for many years held the post of Interpreter to the United States Consulate has resigned, and is succeeded by Dr. McCartie, lately a professor in the Educational Department of the Japanese Government.

The *Daily News* gives the following account of the reports concerning the probable shortness of the Silk crop, of which we have given telegraphic particulars from time to time:—During the past week there seems to have been extraordinary excitement amongst the Chinese connected with the Silk trade, owing to the very alarming reports which they have circulated freely amongst foreigners as to a failure of the growing crop. It is reported that some of the large hongs have telegraphed to Europe and America to buy up at the last quoted rates; and no doubt the effect of these messages has been to improve prices at home, but not so deliveries, as yet. Reports from the country are not to be very much relied on, but the following comes from a source which may prove as good as any to be obtained:—Haining, Hangchow, and Hoochun districts are giving a very bad result indeed; Nanjing and Shonling are

turning out an inferior yield, whilst Hoochow, Linghoo, and Sinzu are very fair. Kahing is expected to be also fair, but it is too early to give any proper report. On the whole, the crop can scarcely be anticipated as likely to be anything but below an average, and the quality is not favourably spoken of. The high prices we quoted yesterday seem only to have been given for small quantities to be used as musters. Up to the present, foreign buyers seem to have received all these alarming rumours with equanimity. Possibly bad trade generally and no demand for silk, coupled with uncertain and uncomfortable political news, has deadened that spirit of speculation which, in former years we recollect, such reports would undoubtedly have brought about.

From the *North China Herald* we take the following general items:—

A daring robbery has been committed at Kahding by a band of creek pirates, said to have been upwards of thirty in number. They landed from their boats, made their way unopposed into the village, and breaking into a silversmith's shop, robbed it of property said to be worth \$500, with which they got clear off. No personal violence was committed, and no other place was attacked, so the affair looks as if it had been previously planned. The property stolen comprised a large number of silver bangles of various sizes, enamelled hairpins, and other kinds of native female ornaments. Information was brought to Shanghai and inquiry at once instituted, but hitherto without result. It is believed, however, that much, if not all, of the stolen property will find its way to Soochow and other places on the creek.

A disturbance which at one time threatened to be of magnitude, and the cause of which had been rankling for some time, occurred among the shipping coolies formerly in the employ of the S.S.N. Co., but who, of course, followed the transfer of the business to the C.M.S.N. Co. It appears that since that transaction their wages have been cut to the extent of one-half on some kinds of labour and to no less than two-thirds on others—the headmen, notwithstanding, continuing to exact their squeeze, amounting to nearly 21 per cent. on the earnings of the coolies, at the rates paid by the S.S.N. Co. The wages received by the coolies were therefore literally reduced to less than a third, and in some instances a fourth, of what they were formerly paid. Discontent of course arose, and not knowing the real cause of their losses, but believing them to be occasioned by the rapacity of their headmen, a large number of the coolies rose *en masse* on Sunday, and "interviewed" the chief of these in a rather unpleasant manner. Information led to the intervention of the police, and under the escort of a foreign sergeant, but followed by nearly 100 of the excited coolies, the headman was taken for safety to the Central Police Station. Here, we believe, the true state of affairs was ascertained and explained, whereupon, seeing their losses were not occasioned by any action on the part of the headmen, the crowd departed in peace,—presumably aware of the inutility of "kicking against the pricks."

The Missionary Conference has concluded its sittings. It has discussed a number of subjects of interest.

The report of the Shanghai Gas Company shows a net profit on the year's working of Tls. 26,917, out of which two half-yearly dividends have been paid, amounting to Tls. 18,000.

We hear it is intended to have an Autumn Flower Show, the chief feature of which shall be Chrysanthemums.

FORMOSA.

The *Daily News* says that besides endeavouring to bring the officials to a better sense of duty, Ting Jih-chang has taken advantage of his visit to Formosa to propose some reforms in the existing system of taxation. The result is that "certain miscellaneous taxes which have long been levied in the neighbourhood of Taiwan, and the collection of which has been attended with many abuses, and given rise to much suffering on the part of the people," are to be abolished.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 2nd June; the P. and O. mail from London April 13 arrived out on the 20th May, and the following French mail of 20th April was received on the 29th May.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated here with the customary honours on the 24th May. Royal salutes were fired at noon by H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*, and the battery on shore. Nearly the whole of the vessels in harbour and most of the leading hongs facing the Praya were decorated with flags, and the bells of St. John's Cathedral Church, as well as those of the Roman Catholic Church, were rung. A parade or review of the troops in garrison was held in the afternoon, when the 28th Regiment, under command of Major Emerson, went through the very interesting ceremony, at five o'clock, of trooping the colours on the Parade Ground. A very large concourse of spectators, both native and foreign, were assembled around the enclosure to witness the spectacle, amongst whom were most of the leading residents. H.E. the Lieut. Governor arrived on the ground punctually, and was received by a general salute from the troops, the band meanwhile playing the Queen's Anthem. The manœuvres were then proceeded with, the band playing appro-

priate airs, and the manner in which the various evolutions were gone through was a credit alike to the troops and their officers. H.E. the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hennessy held a reception at Government House in the evening, which was attended by a large and distinguished assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The grounds were tastefully illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and a brilliant star, in gas jets, encircling the monogram "V.R." was most effectively displayed on the northern face of the building. During the interval for refreshments, the toast of Her Majesty the Queen was enthusiastically received, in response to a call from his Excellency.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Foreign Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, arrived on the 20th May in the *Ling Feng*. Mr. Hart, who was accompanied by Messrs. Cartwright and Ohlmer, was on a tour of inspection, and left for the new port of Pakhoi on the 22nd May.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. C. F. A. Sangster to act as Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Companies during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. F. S. Huffam; also that his Excellency has been pleased to direct that Her Majesty's Birthday shall be kept in this Colony on Thursday, the 24th May.

It is stated that the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, at a private meeting, recommending the Colonial Government to make "chopped" dollars, weighing not less than 7.17, and neither cut nor pierced, a legal tender. It is not quite clear what this may mean, as the only "private" meetings of the Chamber of Commerce would be those of its committee.

The *China Mail* gives the following items:—

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor paid a visit on the 29th to St. Paul's College, as well as the Victoria Gaol, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon and the Hon. C. C. Smith. This is the second visit H. E. has paid to the latter institution since his advent here, thus showing the interest he takes in its administration. When H. E. was there, four chair-coolies happened to be sent to the Gaol in default of a fine of 25 cents each for plying for hire after twelve o'clock at night. The appearance of the men and the nature of the offence of which they were convicted—which at worst was only a too eager desire to earn an honest livelihood—excited the sympathy of his Excellency, and he ordered the men to be liberated by his paying the fines for them. This was at once done, and the amount of the fines was sent in shortly after his return to Government House.

By the assistance of Mr. J. Nash, a gentleman who has been trading in the Pacific Islands, and who was found capable of communicating with four women brought here by the French brig *Dauphine*, the following further particulars regarding them have been ascertained. It appears they are natives of Mariana or Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert Group, situated in about lat. 0.50 N. and long. 170 E. They were bound from this place to an island named Tarrawa, about eighteen miles distant, but owing to the strong set of the current to the westward they drifted to leeward and were endeavouring to beat back, when their canoe capsized; this occurred the day after they had left the land. Besides the four women rescued, there were in the canoe six men, three children and another woman, all of whom were drowned. The rescued women say they lay on the canoe as well as they can recollect about ten days, but they were so weak from exhaustion that they could not be positive of this. The only clothing these poor creatures have at present is an old gunny bag apiece, with holes cut for the arms and head, and they of course present a rather ludicrous appearance. We presume the Government will take some steps to have them properly clothed and housed. They are still on board the brig, and despite their troubles seem quite contented and happy so long as they can get a pipe to smoke and something to eat. A Barnum would make a rich harvest out of them in their present costume, which is of the simplest form. We understand that in all probability they will return to their native land in the little steamer *Pacific*, now building at Sands slip and fast approaching completion.

The Chinese in Hong Kong are taking means now to relieve the Canton sufferers from the floods. A meeting of the leading Chinese had been held under the auspices of the Hospital Committee, and about \$3,000 were subscribed on the spot. Circulars are being sent round for contributions. The Canton authorities have placed two steam-vessels at the disposal of the Relief Committee at Canton for the conveyance of food to the sufferers.

No less than four large vessels are at present being discharged alongside the Wanchi Pier, which is beginning to present quite a business appearance. The rails are being taken up and relaid and the godowns are in full swing.

We have to record the death, at sea, of Captain George Murray, who was long and favourably known amongst shipmasters and others trading at this port. Captain Murray took command of the *Fiery Cross* at Hong Kong in 1870, having lost his previous vessel (the *Caractacus*) on the Paracels a few months before; and at the time of his death (28th January, 1877) he was in command of a fine large ship called the *Duchess of Edinburgh*.

We learn that Mr. Macdonald's Patent Slip at West Point has been purchased by Captain Sands, and that its working will be carried on conjointly with that of Captain Sands's Patent Slip and Dock situated further west. These two establishments have lately imparted quite a lively business air to the extreme western portion of the Praya, and the sale of the first-named would imply that this description of business is on the increase.

The Companies' Ordinance as amended by the Home Government has been brought forward in the Legislative Council. Lord Carnarvon, in the despatch sending it back, says that in deference to Sir John Smale's long local experience, and to the position which he occupies, he requests that the Governor will cause to be inserted a proviso, at the end of the first paragraph of the 31st Section of the English Act, "that the amount in which each share is so reduced shall in no case be less than one-fourth of the amount of the original share," but beyond this amendment the original Bill is in the main approved of.

CANTON.

The river has been rising with alarming rapidity, the water having advanced so much that some parts of the old city were flooded. Rice was getting extremely dear, and it was feared a famine might follow the flood. The disaster from this cause up country was becoming very serious, and great misery prevailed. The Viceroy had despatched two Mandarins with 500 shek of rice and 2,000 taels in silver to the suffering districts to relieve the sufferers. The Committee of the Chinese Hospital have issued circulars inviting subscriptions. If the rain continues, the flood will extend even to the heart of Canton. The Chinese hoped that the bank of the river at Song Yuen Wai would not succumb to the influence of the water, otherwise no part of Canton, it is calculated, will be free from inundation, except the very high levels.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, MAY 31, 1877.

The waters of the Canton river, which, when I last wrote to you, were overflowing their banks, have now abated. The misery, however, of many of the inhabitants of the respective counties of Tsing-uen and Fa-uen, which districts were considerably inundated, is still very great. The Viceroy, with his accustomed benevolence, is daily endeavouring to alleviate that distress by sending to the destitute ones large supplies of rice and clothing. The physicians of a large Chinese dispensary which in the year 1871 was established in this city by the local gentry, at a cost of 60,000 dollars are, in this hour of need, advertising the sale of small medicinal cakes or biscuits, one of which is sufficient, so the advertisement states, to satiate the greatest hunger for a period of twelve hours. Large supplies of this *multum in parvo* have been bought and sent by the Viceroy and other humane persons to the poverty-stricken districts of Tsing-uen and Fa-uen.

Yesterday news of the result of the examination recently held at Peking for the third literary degree reached Canton. The successful candidates are 110 in number, and of the company in question not less than sixteen are natives of the province of (Canton) Kwang-tung. The Cantonese are, of course, very highly gratified with this pleasing intelligence. They have ever entertained an idea that, in point of brains and intellectual attainments, they equal if not excel the literati of the other provinces of the empire. All candidates for the third literary degree must of necessity be masters of arts, and the examination must take place at Peking. Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, five malefactors, who had been convicted of piracy, were decapitated on the common execution-ground of this city. Notwithstanding these frequent executions and the draconic severity of the laws of China, crime does not decrease to any great degree. Thus reports of robberies almost daily reach our ears. For example, on the night of the 15th inst. four snake boats, each containing eight armed men, entered a creek, or tributary stream of the Canton river, which flows through the district occupied by the ninety-six villages. On arriving in front of a residence which stands on the banks of the creek in question, and which is tenanted by a Chinese gentleman named Kwan, the thirty-two men debarked, knocked at the door of Kwan's house, and demanded admittance. On this request being refused, these nocturnal marauders forced their way into the dwelling, and after a most unsuccessful search for money and valuables decamped, taking with them not only two of Kwan's female servants, but also two of his unmarried daughters. No person can at present conjecture what has become of the missing ones. It is supposed, however, that they will eventually be restored to their family on the payment of a ransom. Again, some time during the night of the 25th inst. forty men entered with a burglarious intent a mansion occupied by a Chinese gentleman named Hu, and which residence is situated in the Nga-ho-tong street of this city. An alarm, however, which was quickly given disturbed these modern "Forty Thieves," and caused them, ere they could become possessed of any plunder, to beat a retreat. When in flight they were hotly pursued by several policemen, who succeeded in capturing only four of the gang. These four men are now lodged in the prison of the Pun-yu magistrate, awaiting their trial.

Throughout the past three days the Cantonese have been much engaged in celebrating an annual festival in honour of Kum-Fa, the tutelary goddess of women and children. The various temples in honour of this heathen divinity, who is to the Chinese what the Venus Genitrix was to the ancient Romans, were literally crowded during the festival with women and children in all ranks and conditions of life. The offerings which were presented by the many votaries consisted chiefly of roasted pigs, boiled fowls, cakes, fruits, and flowers. This goddess is worshipped throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire, but more especially so at Canton on the score that she was a native of that city. It is said by her Chinese biographers that she was a member of the Kum family, and, owing to her piety, was a constant visitor to all the temples which were in the immediate neighbourhood of her father's house. To the various idols contained in these temples she poured out her heart in prayer, and earnestly sought at their hands the blessings of which she daily found herself to stand in need. She was opposed to marriage on principle, entertaining an idea that it was the duty of women to devote themselves to the service of the gods rather than to the things of the world. It is also said that she had the power of communing with the spirits of the departed dead. At length, becoming tired of the world, she committed suicide by drowning. For the recovery of her body from the waters an unsuccessful search was made. It eventually rose, however, to the surface of the river, and on being removed therefrom, the air all around became impregnated, it is said, with the most sweet smelling perfumes. No sooner had the interment of her body taken place than a sandal-wood statue or idol greatly resembling her rose apparently from the depth of the river in which she had drowned herself, and remained stationary on its surface. This circumstance was regarded as one of a very extraordinary nature, and the idol on being taken out of the river was most carefully preserved in order that a temple might be erected for its reception. A shrine for this purpose was accordingly built in the Sin-oo-street of the old city of Canton, and above the altar thereof the sandal-wood idol to which we have already referred was placed with becoming ceremonies. These events are said to have occurred during the reign of Ching-hwa, who, as eighth sovereign of the Ming dynasty, ascended the throne of China A.D. 1465, and died after a reign of twenty-three years.

FOOCHOW.

We take the following from the *Foochow Herald* :—

It is rumoured that the little s.s. *Taiwan* is likely to be replaced shortly by another and more powerful vessel. Also that a rival Chinese Company intend to place a second steamer on the same line. In view, however, of the existing traffic we are inclined to think that the venture would prove unprofitable to its promoters.

In former times it was, we believe, the fashion to say that tea only paid in a freshet year. It is possible that this saying originated, like many other common place remarks, in a certain well-founded experience; and inasmuch as freshets were frequent, and profits on tea an almost ever-recurring event, the accepted conclusion was not after all so very remote. In these latter days, though quite familiarised with freshets, we regard "profits" on tea as in the dim and distant future.

The launch of the twentieth vessel built at the Mamoi Arsenal took place on the 15th May, having been postponed for a couple of days with a view to securing a more favourable tide. A number of visitors—both foreign and native—were present, and the usual inaugural ceremonies were performed by the Imperial Commissioner. The vessel was named the *Wei Yuan*, and we are informed that she took the water without the slightest hitch. Her dimensions are:—length at water line 210 feet; breadth 31 feet; depth of hold 18½ feet. Her tonnage (BM) is 940, and her horse power 750. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, has a draught of 14 feet aft, and will carry seven or, possibly, only five guns. As mentioned in our last number, the *Wei Yuan* is of composite build, with a ram bow. We have since learnt that she came out from France in pieces, and that she was put together at Mamoi, under the supervision of Mr. Jouvet, C.E. Her design is, we also understand, of the latest; and it is the intention of the Chinese authorities to make her available for the transport service if necessary.

Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 9th June; the P. and O. mail from London, April 27, was received on the 27th May. The French mail of May 4 arrived out on the 3rd June, and the following P. and O. mail of May 11 was received on the 9th June. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

All is quiet in the Peninsula and in the three Settlements. There was a rumour of some disturbance being threatened in Penang, which is supposed to have led to a visit there by Cap-

tain Walshe, Acting Inspector General of Police. With this exception and a visit of the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, to Salangore, there is nothing whatever of a political nature to notice. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that the Datu Klana of Sungkie Ujong, the fast friend of British rule in the Peninsula, has been here on, apparently, a private informal visit.

It is impossible in words to express the general feelings of anger and supreme disgust prevalent throughout the community here and in Penang at the present, and now long-continued, condition of the Supreme Court. It is the fact that the dignity of the Bench has been gravely compromised, as it never was before in the eyes of Europeans and Natives alike, and, moreover, the incapacity, or neglect, or both combined, shown by the Executive in allowing the administration of justice to degenerate into a farce has created a feeling of contempt for the Government generally. Were the European community not so small and not so much absorbed in business, or did the Natives know their rights, the present state of affairs would not be tolerated or a day, and the reign of chaos in our higher law courts and elsewhere would very soon be over.

The Arab Extradition case remains still unsettled, awaiting a Judge, and the Arab trader remains in custody. H.E. the Administrator decided that he must be given up to the Dutch authorities provided a further application by counsel to the Acting Chief Justice proved unfavourable. As the Acting Chief Justice, when he recovers, can hardly reverse the terms of his prior decision in the matter, the application of counsel on the trader's behalf will of course be refused, in which case there will be an appeal to the Full Court. But as there is hardly a Court at all, it will be rather difficult to make up a Full Court, and, meantime, the Arab trader must remain in jail to muse over the blessings of English law and English rule. To be sure he is a Mohammedan and so it may not much matter. Were he a Bulgarian Christian the case might be different.

Dr. Dennys has been gazetted Assistant Protector of Chinese Emigrants. There are now three Protectors of Chinese Emigrants in the colony, Mr. Pickering, and Dr. Dennys, in Singapore, and Mr. Karl in Penang, and it is to be supposed that their interesting clients now will be protected to the satisfaction of the most rabid philanthropist in the colony. It is curious, however, that nothing has yet been heard of a Protector of Immigrants, who come here in shoals, undeterred by fear of cramps, abductors, and all the wiles and machinations of the planters of Sumatra. According to the figures in the books of the Master Attendant's Office, the number of Chinese coolies who arrived in this port from 1st January to the 31st May amounted to 11,757.

On the 29th May the annual sale of fancy articles in support of Miss Cooke's Chinese Girls' School took place in the Town-hall, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

The letter from our Port Darwin correspondent is noteworthy as showing a very different feeling there with regard to Chinese immigration from the extremely hostile one manifested in Queensland and other parts of Australia. Chinese immigrants, according to our correspondent, are eagerly welcomed there, and do exceedingly well. The Chinese coolies introduced from here a year or two ago by Captain Douglas, now Resident in Salangore, have nearly all elected to remain after the expiry of their terms of service, and by leasing the gold-fields' claims are making their £15 to £20 per month.

It has now definitely transpired that the Seychelles or Mhae Islands, a dependency of Mauritius, have been fixed upon for the future place of residence of the Perak Chiefs, and from all accounts they might have been deported to much worse quarters, the climate being fully as healthy as Perak.

Commissions for the collection of articles from this Colony and the Native States in the Peninsula for the Paris Exhibition next year have been appointed by Government, and are at work here and in Penang, and the co-operation of the Residents and Chiefs of the Native States have been requested and promised.

In the early part of the week there were some symptoms of cholera spreading, but during the last week heavy rain has fallen almost daily, and the atmosphere has been much cooler. Water is now abundant, and this cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the general health. It is said that the water-works may be finished in the course of another year. Our P. W. Department is exactly on a par with our Judicial Department.

The steamer *Gloria* stranded off Pulo Laut, an island of the Natunas group on May 30. The passengers were landed on the island, and the barge *Marquis of Argyle*, which was passing, offered to convey the passengers and crew to Singapore. The offer was, however, declined, the passengers being political prisoners. The purser of the steamer was brought to Singapore, and on the 13th the agent despatched the steamer *Bentan* to the assistance of the wrecked persons.

The Dutch expedition against the rebel Chief of Ternate has resulted in the capture of sixty prahus, and the destruction of Pyatti and two other towns.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—On the 20th May, at Shanghai, the wife of William Henry Carter, of a son.
GOODARD—On the 2nd June, at Yokohama, Mrs. John Goodard, of a son.
JOHNSTON—On July 3, at High-street, Holywood, Belfast, the wife of David Johnston, M.D., of a son.
KUHN—On the 20th May, at Shanghai, the wife of M. M. Kuhn, late of Yokohama, of a daughter.

LLOYD—On the 18th May, at Swatow, the wife of C. Henry Lloyd, Superintendent and Administrator of Pankore and Dindings, of a son.
MACKWOOD—On the 8th July, at Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex, the wife of F. M. Mackwood, Colombo, Ceylon, of a son.

MASTERS—On the 28th May, at Canton, the wife of Rev. Frederic J. Masters of a son.
MUNDY—On the 30th June, at 9, Leigham Court-road, West, Streatham, the wife of Walter Wm. Mundy, of a daughter, stillborn.

TREBING—On the 2nd June, at Singapore, the wife of Dr. Trebing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKISTON—HARPER—On the 10th July, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Blakiston, brother of the bridegroom, Arthur Alexander Blakiston, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Benenden, Kent, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Blakiston, Rector of Ashington, Sussex, to Emilie Cotton, third daughter of E. Norton Harper, Northbrook House, Lee, Kent.

BYASS—LAING—On the 5th July, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Cecil Young, M.A., Arthur Byass, of 26, Belgrave-square, and The Mount, Buckingham, younger son of the late Robert Blake Byass, of Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, to Theresa Uzielli, younger daughter of Samuel Laing, M.P., of 36, Wilton-crescent.

LLOYD—HARPER—On the 10th July, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, by the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Mosse, Curate of St. Jude's, Bradford, Yorkshire, Harry Sidden, elder son of the late Henry Clements Lloyd, Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and formerly of Lee, Kent, to Alice Norton, fourth daughter of E. Norton Harper, Northbrook House, Lee, Kent.

MACRAE—LAING—On the 5th July, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Cecil Young, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, Charles Colin, barrister-at-law, only son of A. C. Macrae, M.D., of Westbourne-terrace, to Cecilia Mary Bruce, daughter of Samuel Laing, M.P., of 36, Wilton-crescent.

STEWART—BROWN—On the 12th July, at Rosebank, Kelso, by the Rev. W. W. Tullock, B.D., the Rev. Robert Stewart, B.D., of Dunse parish, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. J. E. Brown, Esq., formerly of Penang.

TOZER—CARTER—On the 10th inst., at Buckhurst-hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlesworth, Augustus Hall, second son of Alfred Tozer, of Ivy Lodge, Woodford, to Ellen, youngest daughter of W. Carter, of Woodford.

TURNER—MCDOUGALL—On the 10th July, at the Cathedral, Winchester, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Chas. Henry Turner, M.A., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-square, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London, to Edith Emma, second daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop McDougall, Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight and Canon of Winchester.

WEBER—SCHWABE—On the 3rd July, at Berlin, Ch. M. Baron von Weber to Marion, eldest daughter of Adolph Schwabe, late of Manchester.

DEATHS.

ALLMAND—On the 28th May, at Tokio, Catherine Allmand.

CLASEN—On the 10th May, at Tientsin, Hans G. Clasen, of Christiansund, Norway.

GRANT—On the 6th June, at Singapore, Annie, wife of John Grant.

MUNDY—On the 4th July, at 163, Fluborough-road, South Kensington, Walter Mundy, in his 7th year.

TEMPLER—On the 7th July, at Windsor, aged 83, Eleanor, widow of the late F. J. Templer, of the Ceylon C.S.

VIEIRA—On the 22nd May, at Hong Kong, Mrs. Eliza R. M. Vieira, aged 26.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—A fairly steady demand had existed for Yarns, but rates were slightly weaker. Grey Shirtings had declined, and sales were only possible at low rates. Turkey Reds and Victoria Lawns had met with rather more attention, and Indigo Shirtings were fairly saleable. Black Velvets and Prints were very quiet. With the exception of some business in Blankets and Mouselines, transactions in Woollens had been on a very limited scale. There had been but a small dragging business in Metals, at a very low range of quotations, but at such prices holders had shown no general pressure to sell.

NAGASAKI.—Yarn had met with more inquiry and sales had been made at \$90. Shirtings and T-Cloths had been taken pretty freely at former quotations. Turkey Reds were lower. There had been a brisk demand for Lawns and a few thousand pieces had found buyers at 92 to 95 cents, for full 42 inch. Woollens of all kinds were neglected. Nailrod Iron: Sales had been made with the greatest difficulty, at a decline of 25 cents, per picul.

CHINKIANG.—There had been a fairly active business doing in Manchester Goods, the chief enquiry being for good medium 8½ lbs, Grey Shirtings, and fine qualities of 7 lbs. Mexican T-Cloths.

SHANGHAI.—A movement in the market for Shirtings and T-Cloths, which became apparent as last mail was closing, had since been fairly sustained, and buyers had been directing their attention to some other descriptions of Grey Cottons, but the prices given and accepted had in many instances been unremunerative, and in all they had been extremely irregular. In Fancy Cottons and Woollens scarcely anything had been done. Metals continued depressed. Nail Rod Iron was easier in value, and with heavy arrivals per Windover and Scindia, the prospect has not improved. Lead: L.B. in small lots was quotable by sale at Tls. 5.72½ to 5.75 per picul, less 1 per cent. The advices from the Tientsin market had been somewhat more favourable, but no improvement was reported from the river ports.

FOOCHOW.—The sales had been 750 pieces 8 lbs. T-Cloths, at \$2.32 to 2.35 per piece; and 250 pigs Lead at \$8.75 to 9 per picul.

HONG KONG.—An extremely small business had been done during the fortnight. Messrs. Oliphant and Co.'s Circular says:—Yarns: English are in very moderate demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. Piece Goods: The market has been quiet, and sales have been limited. 7 lb. Grey Shirtings are neglected but 8.4 lb. are slightly saleable at about former figures. T-Cloths move slowly, and White Shirtings are only being taken upon easier terms. All kinds of Drills are neglected, and there now is little or no enquiry for Sheetings and Jeans. In American Cottons, the only sales made privately during the past fortnight have been 440 pieces of "Massachusetts" and 160 pieces of

"Appleton" 15 lb. Sheetings, at \$3.50 per piece. At public auction 60 pieces "Continental" Sheetings and 345 pieces "Laconia" Drills have been sold, being damaged goods, ex ship Highlander, from Boston. These cottons were sold by the bale, and averaged \$3.15 per piece for the Sheetings and \$3.45 per piece for the Drills. Woollens: Settlements have been small and prices are much the same as those previously reported. Metals: Lead is in limited demand at rather lower prices. Tin is somewhat dearer. Soft Tin Plates are saleable to a slight extent, but Hard kinds are not in request. Yellow Metal can only be quitted at lower rates. Quicksilver is somewhat dearer. Coals: The arrivals have been 10,170 tons, comprising 7,820 tons of Australian and 2,353 tons of Cardiff. The sales have been 2,670 tons, made up entirely of Australian kinds, say 450 tons of Co-operative at \$8.25, 1,320 tons of Duckenfield at \$8.00, and 960 tons of Brisbane ex Clamis at \$6.50 per ton. The market is quiet, and cargoes of Australian are now difficult of sale; Cardiff Coals however are in some demand, and quoted rates will be paid for parcels on the spot and to arrive in a short time. Ginseng: No sales have been made and holders will now have to accept rather lower rates to do business. Rice: A favourable change having taken place in the weather, and the receipts of foreign grain during the past fortnight having been large, the market has become weaker in the last few days, and a decline of 10 to 12 cents. per picul from the highest point touched has taken place.

CANTON.—Lead: But very little had been done and the quotations were nominal. L.B., \$8.10 to 8.15; and W.B. and Hole Chop, \$8.20 to 8.25 per picul. In Quicksilver, a slight advance may be noted, it being quoted at \$60 to 61 per picul.

MANILA.—In consequence of heavy rains during the interval the market for Coloured and Fancy Goods had been much quieter. Plain Staples, especially the stouter fabrics, had been in improved demand at firmer values. As regards Yarns, No. 40's White and Nos. 30's and 40's Grey had been in good demand at an advance upon previous quotations.

SINGAPORE.—There had been hardly any change during the interval in the position of the Manchester market; the demand for most staples had been quiet, but holders pressed sales by lowering prices, and rates generally were weaker than last quoted. A limited business had been done; the principal sales advised being 14,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 3,500 pieces Grey Supers, 59,000 pieces T-cloths, 55 bales Grey Drills, 15,500 pieces White Shirtings, 88 cases White Cambrics, 63 cases T. R. Cambrics, 70 bales Grey Yarn, 115 bales T. R. Yarn, 90 bales Coloured yarn, &c. There had been more business doing in Metals, but values had ruled low. Coals had been in demand at firm prices.

PENANG.—For Piece Goods the demand had been less active: for Grey Goods the market had been dull, and for White Goods only a moderate business had been done. Grey Shirtings: Small sales of 6 lbs. at \$29, 7 lbs. at \$32, and 8½ lbs. at \$35 to \$43 for different qualities. No sale of 45 inch, 9 lbs. Grey Supers: Trifling sales of 5½ lbs. at \$35½ to \$38. Grey Madapollams: A sale of 24 lbs. at \$12½. Grey T.-Cloths: Sales of 6 lbs. at \$23½ to \$25, and 7 lbs. at \$28 to \$29. A sale of 7 lbs. Mexicans at \$33½. Grey Yarns: Very dull. Sales of No. 40 at \$102 to \$100. White Shirtings: In moderate demand. Transactions in medium and fine qualities at \$59½ to \$80—Low has sold at \$41; a sale of 45 inch at \$68. Metals: No sales. Coals: A cargo of Cardiff quitted at \$9.20 cash ex ship.

EXPORTS.

— TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—After departure of the s.s. City of Peking, on the 23rd May, prices gradually weakened, and heavy arrivals, amounting to some 7,000 piculs, coming in between the 28th and 31st May, a marked decline was established. High grades were in small supply, the bulk of tea to hand representing good medium sorts. Total settlements amounted to 12,500 piculs. Supplies were arriving freely, and the general quality of parcels offering was satisfactory. The sailing vessel Bothwell Castle had been laid on for San Francisco and Overland, taking freight for New York and Eastern States only, at 2½ cents per lb. gross. The s.s. Teviot was also on the berth for New York, via Anoy and Suez Canal, at £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Quotations:—medium, \$18 to 19; good medium, \$20 to 22; fine, \$24 to 27; finest, \$28 to 32; choice, \$35 to 38; choicest, \$40 and upwards.

EXPORT FROM 1ST MAY TO DATE.

	Current Season.	1876-7.	1875-6.
To New York	... 493,405	... 449,060	... 296,860
," San Francisco	... 45,028	... 212,117	... 67,667
," Boston, Chicago, &c.,	... 371,095	... 318,921	... 111,717
," England	... 800	... 510	—
Total	... lbs. 910,328	... 980,608	... 476,244

NAGASAKI.—In anticipation of the early arrival of new leaf, prices had declined \$1.00 to \$1.50 per picul. Settlements, chiefly common to medium, were 1,370 bales at \$6.00 to \$12.00 per picul, and 2,055 bales at \$2.50 to \$6.00 per picul. Stocks amounted to 4,200 bales. Quotations: Common to medium, \$3.00 to \$6.00; medium to fine \$7.00 to \$11.00. Export from 1st May, 1876, to 1st May, 1877, 3,392,723 lbs.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—Musters of new crop were rather later in arriving this year, none being shown till the 17th May, when seven small chops of Ningchow were put on the market, followed the day after by samples of 96 chops representing Teas from nearly all the districts. The market was opened that day by the settlement of a chop of finest Ningchow at Tls. 44 per picul = 2s. 5½d. per lb. bought for the Russian market. A few other chops of Ningchow were taken, making settlements that day 5,500 ½-chests. Business soon became general, and settlements during first three days of the season amount to 57,000 chests, against 49,000 chests in same time last year. Opening prices were for Chon-sow-kais Tls. 26½ to 29, Yang-low-tongs Tls. 26 to 30½, Sung-yongs Tls. 31½ to 36, Ping-kongs

Tls. 23 to 24, and Oanfas Tls. 38½ to 33 per picul. Buying for Russia has not been on so extensive a scale as during recent years, but there has been keen competition for some of the finest Teas. The highest price so far paid has been for Ee-Lan chop, Tls. 48 per picul = 2s. 8d. per lb., against Tls. 58 per picul = 3s. 2d. per lb. in 1876. It is too early to express an opinion on the quality of the crop generally, but we think it will prove to be an unsatisfactory one. The teas certainly possess strength, but are wanting in richness and fine quality. Oanfas are comparatively better than other kinds. Ningchow show a decided falling off, and have evidently been carelessly prepared, owing, it is said, to the unremunerative prices paid in the country for the leaf. Stock is estimated at 102,000 chests, against 25,000 chests last season, and arrivals 145,000 chests, against 88,000 chests. Quotations have ranged as follows:—For Ningchow, Tls. 35 to 48 per picul, against Tls. 45 to 59.50 last season; Finest Oanfas, Tls. 28 to 33, against Tls. 29 to 38.50 last season; Finest Oopacks, Tls. 31.50 to 36, against Tls. 31 to 40 last season; Other Oopacks, Tls. 23 to 27, against Tls. 22.25 to 30 last season; Oonahms, Tls. 23 to 33, against Tls. 23 to 30 last season.

SHANGHAI.—Black: No musters had been offered here. Green: The market for new leaf was reported to have opened in the Teenkai district, but at what range of prices was not known. Pingsueys were said to be rather higher in price than last season.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Letter says:—The general opening of the market took place on 21st May, and settlements have since continued on a small scale. First purchases of Paklings were made on 12th, and total settlements to date (26th May) amount to 52,824 boxes and 948 half-chests, against 43,492 boxes and 1,250 half-chests last season. It is confidently asserted that the first crop will be 30 per cent. short of last season; the entire quantity expected is under 100,000 boxes, last year 140,000 boxes arrived on this market. As regards the general quality of Teas to hand, it is evident that the leaf has been left too long on the plants, but, without being able to report a good crop, as far as seen, there is no doubt that it is superior to last season, Teas being fresher in the cup and of a cleaner appearance. A marked improvement in the quantity of dust has taken place, Teas generally not containing within 15 per cent. of what they have done during the past few seasons. Paklings are not of such good appearance as they were last year, but are stronger in cup, and of fair average quality. Saryunes and Yung Hows are decidedly superior. Suey Kuts are also better, but a favourable report cannot be given on the Teas that have been shown from the Fock Oan districts however, the quantity arrived is small. No up country teas have as yet come to hand, but before the next issue of this Report there will doubtless have been arrivals. Prices for the various kinds have been as follows:—Paklings, Tls. 26½ to 33½ = 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3; Suey Kuts, Tls. 22 to 23½ = 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 2; Saryunes, Tls. 19 to 23 = 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4½d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3; Yung Hows, &c., Tls. 20½ to 25 = 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 2; Fock Oan, Tls. 31 to 34 = 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d., a reduction on last year's rates of Tls. 3. One chop of Oolong has changed hands at Tls. 24. Quotations are:—Congou, 229 chests choice, 1s. 10½d.; 4,735 chests fine to finest, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d.; 8,475 chests good medium to fine, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d.; 22,560 chests fair to medium, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5d. Oolong, 233 half-chests fair, 1s. 5d. Scented Orange Pekoe, 400 boxes choice, 2s. 4½d. The export to Great Britain and the Continent amounts to 1,094,000 lbs., against nil at same period last year.

AMOY AND FORMOSA.—Messrs. Olyphant's Circular says:—With regard to Formosa Oolongs, letters have been received from Tamsui to the 28th May, reporting a fair amount of business doing in the un-fired leaf at rather easier rates. The total export to Amoy at date was 1,313,414 lbs. against 794,277 lbs., at same time last year. Settlements in native-packed Tausuis at this port during the past week amount to 5,216 half-chests, ranging from good cargo to extra choice at a decline of \$1 to \$2 per picul on all grades up to finest, and an advance of fully \$2 to \$3 per picul on the choice kinds. The unsold stock is now about 13,000 half-chests. Amoy Oolong: Musters of nearly forty chops were placed on the market a day or two since, and are in our opinion preferable to the first arrivals of last season, most of the teas being better fired and stronger in water. Settlements have been reported of 337 half-chests for London market at \$28½ short, and 391 half-chests grading good cargo up, at the supposed price of \$24 short, these figures being much on a par with the opening prices of last season. Congou: Musters of two chops from the Wha Hong district have been placed on show, and appear to be much inferior to last year's teas from same place.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—A fairly active business has again been transacted in our market, at prices showing little or no change on those current a fortnight ago. Congous:—Transactions both here and at Macao have been on a moderate scale, and a portion of the settlements made at both ports is reported to be for the Australian market; there is no change in quotations to notice. Scented Teas: The demand for Capers has continued, and the amount settled again reaches a large figure. Medium teas have commanded most attention, and have found purchasers at fully former rates. A few parcels of common tea have been taken at very full prices, the quality of the settlements being much inferior to the teas of last season of the same class, while the tael prices are much about the same. Finest teas have latterly ruled slightly in favour of buyers. We quote common to good common Tls. 16½ to 19, fair to medium Tls. 20 to 24, good medium to fine Tls. 26 to 29, and finest Tls. 30 to 34. Pekoes have also been in demand, and a fair business has resulted; both "long leaf" kinds and "new makes" have been taken at previous full rates; for the former, prices have ruled from Tls. 23 to 30, and for the latter, from Tls. 18½ to 21. Scenting-flower has been very scarce throughout the fortnight, owing to the injury sustained by the plants during the heavy floods lately experienced in this neighbourhood; no abundant supply of flower can be expected for nearly a month. Canton Greens:

A few purchases have been made, chiefly for the Colonial market. The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—Congou, 4,360 boxes at Tls. 20 to 33 per picul; Scented Caper, 39,000 boxes at Tls. 16½ to 34; Scented Orange Pekoe, 15,000 boxes at Tls. 18½ to 30; Gunpowder, 1,100 boxes at Tls. 15 to 27.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The activity previously existing had given way to extreme depression, and only a small business had been done, though holders had pressed sales at a fall of fully \$50 per picul on Hank sorts. The best sorts of Kakeda were firmly held at former rates, and had been dealt in to a small extent. From all accounts the new crop was progressing favourably. The settlement from 1st July, 1876, to date had amounted to 20,925 bales, against 13,300 bales in corresponding period last season. The stock was 1,000 bales, against 80 bales at same date last year.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* Report says:—The country having been quite cleared of silk for transportation to Shanghai, we are now at the end of season 1876-77 with the large unsold stock of 8,000 bales, the greater portion of which is of a most unsaleable description, and is very unlikely ever to be shipped on foreign account. Within the past fortnight, however, the whole of it has been withdrawn from offer consequent on the expected shorter yield for export in 1877-78 than was originally anticipated. New Crop: Sudden changes in the temperature have caused an alarming mortality amongst the worms, and in place of an unusually large yield, all reports from the interior tend to prove that a considerable amount of damage has undoubtedly taken place. We cannot expect to determine with any certainty how much silk will eventually arrive, but the general opinion amongst the native brokers seems to be that we must calculate upon receiving nearly \$10,000 bales for export during the approaching season. The few purchases made up-country as yet have been on a basis of Tls. 445 per picul here for Mountain chop No. 1, and although the actual amount of business doing is exceedingly limited, the market is said to be strong with a prospect of higher rates when buying has commenced in other districts. A muster book or two has been already shown, and there will probably be 300 to 400 bales of the new silk placed on this market before the departure of next mail.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Report says.—Silkmens acknowledge to having made contracts to the extent of about 400 bales Tsat-lee, whilst the belief is that they reach nearly 700 bales. Purchasing commenced shortly after the issue of our last circular, but it was not until the 24th instant that buying became general, and operators showed signs of wishing to procure silk; the market closes quiet, and lower prices are expected to rule when dealers have secured enough silk for fulfilling their contracts. Shipments of New Silk by the outgoing mail steamer will probably amount to 250 bales and upwards. Prices paid show much irregularity; \$335 per picul was mentioned for the first contract for No. 4 classification, and by degrees the rate was forced up to \$370 per picul, but at this latter figure the principal business was done among natives; to day \$365 would be accepted, for delivery for next mail steamer. The quality of the crop is somewhat disappointing, the colour being generally more dingy than usual, but in other respects it may be considered of fair average. The second yield is expected on the market in a fortnight to three weeks hence. Long-reels have been dealt in to some extent, Parsons having shipped about 25 piculs to Bombay by last English mail at \$35 per picul, and it is said that 70 piculs more have been settled at \$375 to \$385, for shipment by this opportunity. Re-reels: There are no settlements to report, but, in harmony with prices for Tsat-lee, the nominal quotations given below show an advance of \$25 to \$30 per picul on those current ten days ago. The available thread is hardly serviceable for the better grades. Waste Silk: 200 bales, No. 2, have been settled at \$60 to \$65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—The current quotations were, Camphor, \$17 to \$18; Isinglass, \$22 to \$23; Rice, \$2 to \$2.05; Wax, \$10 to \$10.50; Tobacco, \$6.25 to \$9.50.

NAGASAKI.—Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co.'s Circular says:—Tobacco: In the absence of stocks there is nothing to report. Vegetable Wax: About 100 boxes have changed hands at an advance of \$1 per picul. Stocks amount to 300 boxes. Camphor: Has attracted more attention, and prices have risen \$3 per picul, resulting in an increased supply, which has been readily taken at \$16.50 per picul; sales, 570 tubs; stock, nil. Rice: Confidence having been still further restored, and the disturbances being now confined to the Satsuma province, the grain has declined to nearly its former value, present quotation being \$2.10 per picul. Coal: Remains without any material alteration. Settlements—Karatz 1,800 tons at \$25.00 to \$27.00 per 100 piculs; Imabuki 1,560 tons at \$20.00 to \$21.00; Amakusa (Anthracite) 12,000 piculs at \$27.00 to \$29.00 per 100 piculs. Stocks, Karatz 1,000 tons, Imabuki 600 tons.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Birt and Co.'s Circular says:—Waste Silk: The only shipments during the month have been six bales to London and two muster bales to Bombay, and our market remains bare of stock. Cotton: There has been no export of cotton to Europe during the last month, locally the business has been on a pretty large basis, the export to Japan amounting to about 6,000 piculs, to Chefoo and Tientsin 6,000, to Amoy and Swatow 4,000, and 30,400 to Hankow. Prices remain firm as last quoted. Wool: The export of China Sheep's Wool during the last month amounted to 2,637 piculs, including a few hundred piculs of New Spring Clip Woosie Wool of exceedingly good quality.

HONG KONG.—Formosa Camphor was firm at \$19, and some small lots of Japan cargo had realised \$22 to 22.50 per picul. The stock of all kinds was only about 300 piculs. Gamboge continued scarce, and good quality was quoted \$55 per picul. Vermilion ruled at \$33 per case. At Macao little or no change had taken place of late in Drugs. Aniseed Oil was quiet at \$188 to 196 per picul; stock 320 piculs. Cassia Oil was held for \$97.50 to 98 per picul, buyers refusing to pay

these figures. Inferior Aniseed Stars were commanding \$25 per picul, and were being bought by Chinese for shipment to the Northern markets.

CANTON.—The only sale during the fortnight had been 300 piculs, Cassia at \$10.50 to 10.75 per picul. Nothing had been done in other articles of exports, quotations for which were nominal.

MANILA.—Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.'s Circular says:—Sugar and Hemp are slightly weaker, but Coffee is firmer. Sugar: Latest telegraphic advices appear to be rather less favourable for the article, and our market has become slightly weaker in consequence. Sales of superior have been made to extent of about 40,000 piculs at prices ranging from \$6.25 to 6.50 per picul, but the demand has now abated and lower prices are offered. We have not heard of any sales of extra as much lower prices are being offered than would be accepted. Unclayed: The arrivals from Taal during the fortnight amount to 25,000 piculs, all of which has been taken at from \$3.50 to 3.75 per picul. At Ilo Ilo and Cebu prices had advanced and were still tending upwards. Hemp: Notwithstanding the dull advices that have come out from England, our market, so far, has not been materially affected, though there is now less eagerness shown to buy. We quote current to good quality at \$6.37½ to 6.50 per picul (£26 16s. 2d. to £27 5s. 7d.), but stored parcels are still being held for higher rates. Coffee: A few sales were made at the beginning of the fortnight at \$19.50 per picul (£76 4s.), but now as high as \$20.50 per picul (£79 19s.) is demanded. Cigars: It appears that the desire of the present authorities is to supply the demand for the interior in preference to that for export, and, if this is all the change that is intended, it seems likely that shipments will very shortly be resumed. Indigo: Sales are reported to have been made of about 200 cases at a secret price, supposed to be about \$35 per quintal. M. O. P. Shells: There have been no arrivals for some time past, and we do not hear of any inquiries. Sapanwood: We quote good current at \$1.50 per picul (£6 13s. 2d.), and packed at \$1.75 per picul (£7 12s.)

SINGAPORE.—There had not been any material change in the Produce market, a quiet demand had prevailed for most staples, and a moderate business had occurred; tendency of prices had been easier. The market for Gambier opened weaker, the price falling from \$4.37½ to \$4.30; a small business was done at the lower quotation, and then the price hardened, a fair amount of business being done at \$4.35 to \$4.37½, and the last transactions were at \$4.37½ per picul. Cube Gambier had been in good inquiry, and firmer. Black Pepper had been offered more freely, the demand had remained quiet and quotations were weaker. Supplies of White Pepper had been coming forward slowly, prices had been easier, stocks of good quality were held by dealers for higher rates. The Tin market had been quiet, prices have further receded, 95 tons had been bought at \$19.50 to \$19.40 per picul.

PENANG.—Tin had been quiet, and only a moderate business had been done. Black Pepper had been in better inquiry, and large purchases had been made. Sugar of European manufacture had been in demand, but the article was very scarce. Tin: Demand had been entirely for China and India, and purchases amounted to 2,500 piculs. Price opened at \$19.20, and gradually declining, closed at \$18.75—at which there were buyers and no sellers. Stock 4,600 piculs. Black Pepper: Transactions had been principally for India and China. Inquiry for Europe had been small. Purchases amounted to about 7,000 piculs Atching at \$7.20 to \$7.25 and West Coast at \$7.27½. White Pepper: No purchases. Nominal \$14. Sugar: Purchases of No. 2 European manufacture at \$5.10. No. 1 wanted, but no sellers—manufacturers fully under contract. Chinese had manufactured a small quantity for ready delivery, purchased at \$4—dealers were firm and refused to enter into contracts.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

AT YOKOHAMA.—From London, July 8, Countess of Kintore; from New York, 8, Charter Oak.

AT SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, May 19, Hopeful; July 6, Serapis; from Newcastle, N.S.W., May 22, Louise; from Liverpool, July 9, Achilles (str.); from London, 9, City of Aberdeen, Sir Lancelot; from Cardiff, 9, Caller Ou.

AT HONG KONG.—From Hamburg, May 21, Caura; July 11, Atlanta (str.); from San Francisco, May 29, Harriet N. Carlton; from Cardiff, July 7, Therese Behn, Annie Laurie, Nimbus, Gold Hunter, Isles of the South, Cactus O.; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 7, Johanne; from London, 7, End; 11, Lorne (str.).

AT MANILA.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 19, Elze; from San Francisco, 24, National; July 6, Portland Light.

AT ILO ILO.—From Melbourne, May 23, Formosa.

AT SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle, May 27, Doris Broderson; from Cardiff, June 8, Lotis (str.); July 11, Augustino, Amsterdam, Amstel, Gustav, Irma; from Liverpool, July 9, Aleppo, Cadiz (str.), Patroclus (str.); from Glasgow, 9, Cape Race; from Hamburg, 9, Johann Friedrich; from London, 9, W. E. Gladstone.

AT PENANG.—From London, June 6, Zehlina.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 18, Deucalion (str.), July 10 Thermopylae.

From HONG KONG.—For London, May 28, Nyassa, 29, Deucalion (str.), 31, Ellen Rickmers; for New York, 31, Albert Russell; for San Francisco, 20, Rosetta McNeil, 27, W. H. Deitz.

From MANILA.—For New York, May 24, American Lloyds; for Falmouth (*via* Ilo Ilo), 25, Glengairn; for Barcelona, Cadiz, and Liverpool, 25, Glorius (str.).

From SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, May 29, Prospero; for Liverpool, 31, Helens; for London, June 5, Deucalion (str.).

From PENANG.—For London, May 30, Kinfauns Castle; June 11, Vergen del Carmen.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, via Amoy, Teviot (str.); for San Francisco, Bothwell Castle.
 At HIAGO.—For Europe, Laurel, Punjab.
 At SHANGHAI.—None.
 At FOOCHOW.—For Melbourne, Killarney (str.).
 At SWATOW.—For London, Arabella.
 At FORMOSA.—None.
 At HONG KONG.—For London, Leucadia, Lalla Rookh; for the Channel f.o., Hannah and Mary, Carricks; for New York, New Era, Thomas Lord, Highlander, Fleetwing, Hannah Law; for San Francisco, Madura, Stracathro; for Portland (Oregon), Forward; for Callao, Hydra; for Australia, Heleua, Novelty.
 At ILO ILO.—For Boston, Grecian, Mary Goodell, for New York, Strathnairn, Valley Forge, Formosa.
 At MANILA.—For Liverpool, West Australian, Hermann; for London, Bertha (str.), Lord of the Isles; for New York, Caspar, Ringleader, Caravah, Argonaut, Havilah, Canning, Mary Whitridge; for San Francisco, National; for Falmouth, f.o., Eize.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, Aikshaw, Nancy Pendleton, Carolus Magnus, Beatrice, Emilio V.; for Liverpool, Portland, Bertie; for Hamburg, Adelaide; for New York, Neptune Ethan Allen, Mallard; for Boston, Mohican.
 At PENANG.—For London, Annie Main, Peri.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

From HIAGO.—To London, by sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
 From YOKOHAMA.—Per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes steamers: Silk, to London, 89 per cwt.; do., to Marseilles, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, 89; do., Lyons and Milan, 99.60. Tea, to London, £4 per ton of 40 c. ft., or per agreement. Silk-worm Eggs, to France and Italy, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. gross. Per Ocean Steamship Company's steamers (via Shanghai): To London, silk, 85 per bale; tea, £4 15s. per ton of 40 c. ft.; waste silk, cocoons, and general merchandise £4 15s. do. Per Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Company's steamers: Silk, to New York, via San Francisco, 8 cents per lb.; tea, to San Francisco, 2 cents; do., to New York, via San Francisco, 4 cents. To London, by sailing vessel, £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.
 From HANKOW.—Tea, by steamer, to London, £5 10s. per ton.
 From SHANGHAI.—Nominal.
 From FOOCHOW.—To London by steamer £3 10s. to £4 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia by steamer £4 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
 From SWATOW.—Sugar by sailing vessel to the Channel f. o. £3 per ton.
 From AMOY.—To the Channel f. o. by sailing vessel £3 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.
 From CANTON.—To London, by sailing vessel, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £3 12s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, by steamer, £4 12s.; by sailing vessel, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From HONG KONG.—To London, by sailing vessel, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; £3 per ton of 20 cwt. To New York, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To San Francisco, 86 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, £2 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

From MANILA.—To London, by sailing vessel, Hemp £3 10s. per ton; by steamer. Coffee £4 10s. per 18 cwt., Hemp £4 5s. to £4 10s. per 20 cwt.; measurement goods £4 10s. per 50 cubic feet. To Falmouth for orders, Coffee at £2 15s. per ton; Hemp at £3 15s. per ton if discharged in the U.K., with 5s. per ton extra if discharged on the Continent between Hamburg and Havre. To New York, Sugar at \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton; Hemp at \$8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 4 bales.

From SINGAPORE.—To London, by sailing vessel, gambier, 36s.; sago and sago flour, in bags 35s. do. in boxes, 42s. 6d.; pepper 42s. 6d.; coffee, 50s.; gutta-percha, 65s.; hides, 75s. To London, by steamer, tin, 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, by sailing vessel, gambier and flour saga, 37s. 6d. To New York, by sailing vessel, deadweight, 40s. per ton.

From PENANG.—To London, by steamer, tapioca and measurement goods, 70s. To London, by sailing vessel, dead weight, 40s., light freight, 45s. per ton. To Amsterdam, by steamer, tobacco, 80s. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
May 16	Sarah Nicholson	Manila	Channel
"	Johannes	Batavia	Amsterdam
"	Shakespears	Cardiff	Java
"	Nestor	Batavia	Rotterdam
"	Francis Amanda	Manila	Falmouth
"	Sir Harry Parkes	Formosa	New York
"	Omnia	Manila	Falmouth
"	McNear	Hong Kong	New York
"	Jane Woodburn	Swatow	England
"	Laughing Water	Samarang	Swan River
"	Madras	Singapore	London
"	James Wishart	Do.	Do.
"	Peri	Newcastle	Shanghai
"	J. D. Peters	Cardiff	Hong Kong
"	Western Belle	Manila	Boston
"	Adolph Engler	New York	Order
"	Angantyr	Shields	Do.
"	Etta Loring	New York	Do.
"	Osaka	London	Hong Kong
"	Tilitt	Brest	Seign
"	Signal	Ilo Ilo	New York
"	Charter Oak	New York	Yokohama
"	Bolted Will	London	Shanghai
"	Matchless	Cardiff	Hong Kong

CARGOES OF NEW SEASON'S TEA AFLOAT.

Date.	Ship.	From	Cargo lbs.
June 1	Deucalion (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 3	Benarty (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 3	Glenlyon (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 3	Braemar Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 4	Stadt Amsterdam (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 4	J. R. Worcester	Hankow	1,250,000
" 4	Cutty Sark	Hankow	1,250,000
" 4	Radnorshire (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 7	Hankow (s.)	Hankow	3,000,000
" 9	Cairnsmuir (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 9	Glenfinlas (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 20	Windhofer (s.)	Hankow	1,250,000
" 23	Gordon Castle (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
" 25	Fleur Castle (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
" 26	Glengyle (s.)	Shanghai	2,000,000
" 30	Glenorchy (s.)	Hankow	2,000,000
July 5	Penguin (s.)	Foochow	2,000,000
	Galley of Lorne (s.)	Hankow & Shanghai	2,500,000
	Total	...	35,250,000

THE MAILED.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, JULY 12.—The P. and O. steamer Ceylon has arrived here with the India and China mails, which left at six p.m. for London.—Port Said, July 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior, with the homeward India and China (heavy) mails, left here at ten A.M. to-day for Southampton.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, JULY 10.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day, and proceeded for Port Said and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 6.—GALLE, JULY 9.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Amazone, with the homeward French mails, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 6.—SUEZ, JULY 13.—The P. and O. Company's steamers Siam, for Bombay, and Mongolia, for Calcutta, left here at two p.m. to-day with the outward India, China, and Australian mails of June 28 and July 6.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 15.—GALLE, JULY 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Djemnah, from Marseilles, June 17, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 1.—HONG KONG, JULY 11.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, from Marseilles, June 3, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 25.—SHANGHAI, JULY 5.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, with the London mails of May 25, has arrived.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Shanghai, "	5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton, "	4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1d.
Hong Kong, "	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Singapore, "	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Penang, "	4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Manila, "	4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India, "	Rs. 310 to 312	Rs. 233 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hong Kong, "	26 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.25
Bar silver, "	Tls. 111.25	9 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars, "	Tls. 76.1.0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 210.
 Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 112.
 Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
 French G. Company, Tls. 71.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$340.
 North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
 Yansetze Insurance Association, Tls. 705.
 Union Insurance Society, —.
 China Trauers Company (Limited), \$2,050.
 China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 145.
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 90.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, £100.
 Po-tung Dock Company, Tls. 89.
 China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 26 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,400 per share.
 Hotel Shares, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.
 Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 8 per cent. dis.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$512 per share.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$250 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$144 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company, \$120 per share.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, £104 (exchange £s. 14d).
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$125.
 New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
 Singapore Gas Company (\$5 paid), par.
 Gidea Mining Company (\$5 paid), \$10.
 Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Hong Kong 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., at Shanghai 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., in their Market Report, dated July 13, make the following remarks:—

Since our last report of the 6th inst. we have had some more arrivals of new teas, including the *Glenearn*, from Foochow. Importers have been anxious to realise, and large quantities have in rapid succession been put forward by public sales without reserve. Prices are about 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower than at the opening of the market; the lowest price for black leaf is 11½d. per lb., and the highest 2s. 8d. per lb.; a few fine chaps have also been sold at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Should our accounts from China prove true, we shall have this year the largest import of tea and the lowest range of prices ever known. Our present prices are still too high, especially when the poor quality of the new crop is taken into account; the intrinsic value of Congou, now realising about 1s. to 1s. 2d., would be more truly represented by 8d. to 9d. per lb., and it looks very much as if prices would soon sink to that level, if not lower still.

On the above exaggerated and erroneous statements *The Times* prints the following:—

Complaints are general in Mincing-lane that the business of importing tea, which, bad enough already, should be further depressed by the publication of speculative conjectures as to the future. We allude to an extract from a tea circular of the 13th inst. which appeared in *The Times*, viz., "Should our accounts from China prove true, we shall have this year the largest import of tea and the lowest range of prices ever known." The low range of prices is very probable, judging from the course of the market during the past ten days, but the telegrams which we have before us lead to quite a different conclusion as to the total import for the season. One dated Shanghai, the 8th inst. reports—"Exporters buying sparingly. Teamen are losing by the second crop, which is likely to be short. Export 41,000,000 lb."

Last year the shipments on that day were 41,600,000 lbs. to this country and about 5,000,000 lbs. to Russia, making an aggregate of about 46,000,000 lbs., the market at Shanghai being active and prices advancing. From Foochow also the buying is reported to have received a check. It is too early to form any idea as to the future, and speculative conjectures such as the above quoted are apt to do much harm. Your obedient servants,

MINCING-LANE.

The P. and O. steamer *Zambesi* arrived at Southampton yesterday from China with 160,216 lbs. of tea, 30 bales silk, 6 cases silk piece goods, 18 bales ponjee silk, 10,676 bags sugar, and 981 packages Sundries for London; also 54,940 lbs. Tea for New York.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, which was lost while on her homeward voyage, had on board 193,449 lbs. Tea and 143 bales Silk for London, 6,900 lbs. Tea and 53 bales Silk for the Continent, also 16 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 734 packages Sundries for London.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS.—July 10, at Bordeaux, from Akyab, Einar Tambarskjeller; at Bremen, from Bassein, Marie Louise; 11, at Hamburg, from Rangoon, Daniel; from Akyab, Sumatra; at Texel, from Rangoon, Algo; at Bremen, from Bassein, Marie Louise; 12, at Helvoet, from Java, Lord of the Isles (str.); 14, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Vauban; at Falmouth, from Cheribon, Emily A. Davies; at London, from Swatow, M. A. Dixon; from Hong Kong, Deucalion (str.); 15, from Akyab, Yvonne and Marie.

DEPARTURES.—July 12, from Liverpool, for Basilan and Manila, Loyola; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Marathon; June 30, from New York, for Yokohama, Hattie N. Bangs; July 2, Ceylon; 10, from Cuxhaven, for Hong Kong, Niagara; 12, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Enrico Morello, Estrella de Chile; 13, for Hong Kong, Jessie Jamieson; 14, from London, for Penang, &c., Yorkshire (str.).

SPOKEN.—P.Q.M.L. (Dutch ship), Java to Amsterdam, April 20, 31 S., 33 E., with part crew sick.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, July 12, passed, Braemar Castle (str.), Hankow, for London.—Malta, July 11, passed Glenfinlas (str.), Foochow, for London.—Havre, July 11, a telegram from Aden, of July 9, states that the *Ava* (str.) arrived there from China, reported that the stern of the *Meikong* (str.) was submerged, and her forepart seriously damaged, and that salvage was impossible.

ENTRED OUT, GLASGOW.—For Manila, John C. Munro; for Singapore and Penang, Corrick Castle; for Java Ports, Cor. Smit.

■ REPORTS.—Havre, July 13, the Messageries Company has ordered the *Dupleix* (str.) to attempt the refloating of the *Meikong* (str.). It is also stated that the English insurers are sending the gunboat *Quantung* to report the steamer's condition and protect property.

Naval and Military.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Ryder in the *Audacious*, at Yokohama, up to the 8th May. Kestrel at Shanghai, would proceed to Yokohama. Lapwing had relieved Curlew at Tientsin; Curlew gone to Hong Kong to refit. Egeria away, visiting Petropavlovski, would be back at Hakodadi about 21st May. Juno on passage from Singapore to Hong Kong, Growler, senior officer in Straits of Malacca, and will remain there after arrival of Charybdis. Moorhen, when relieved, would leave the Straits for Hong Kong. Swinger in the Straits; Hornet, Amoy; Fly at Hong Kong; Mosquito, Foochow and N. Formosa; Magpie, Hong Kong, refitting; Midge, Chinkiang; Sheldrake, Hankow; Thistle, Kobe; Lily, Nagasaki; Vigilant, Yokohama; Audacious, Yokohama.

McKillop Pacha and Morice Bey (Captain McKillop, C.B., and Commander Morice, of the Royal Navy), who have been placed in charge of the arrangements for the defence of the Suez Canal, have been called upon by the Foreign office either to resign their appointments in the Egyptian service or their commissions in the navy, in order that the strict neutrality of England may be maintained. The English Government has given permission for British officers holding civil appointments under the Khedive of Egypt to retain their posts. Mr. Smylie, a chief engineer in the Royal Navy, who had obtained leave to enter the service of an engineering firm at Constantinople, has been discovered to be in the pay of the Turkish Government, and an intimation has been sent to him that he must either resign that employment or be struck off the list of the Royal Navy.

Orders have been given for the Achilles, armour-plated ship, of 9,694 tons and 16 guns, under the command of Captain Sir W. Hewett, the Ruby, composite sloop of 12 guns, Captain Molyneux; and Flamingo, gun-vessel, Commander Hall, to join the fleet at Besika Bay, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby. The armour-plated ship Agincourt, of 10,627 tons and 17 guns, and the Shannon, 5,103 tons and nine guns, have also been commissioned for service on the same station.

The following officers, whose last term of service was on the China station, have received appointments as under:—Commander W. Stewart (in the Growler, from 1873 to 1877), to the Ganges, training-ship at Falmouth; Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Rawnsley (in the Moorhen, from 1876 to 1877), to the Black Prince, second ship of the Channel Squadron; Mr. A. Ellis, gunner (in the Thalia, from 1872 to 1876), to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth; Mr. J. Allen, boatswain (in the Vice-Admiral Emmanuel, from 1874 to 1876), to the Implacable, training-ship at Devonport.

Colonel E. Fellowes, unattached, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff at Jamaica, to command the troops at the station, vice Colonel J. W. Cox, C.B., half-pay, 13th Foot, whose period of Staff service has expired. Colonel Fellowes served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava, Lukerman, and Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol.

Lieut.-Col. William Crossman, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, has been appointed, by the Secretary of State for War, Inspector of Submarine Defences, and Capt. Samuel Anderson, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Assistant-Inspector of Submarine Defences.

The Active, 10, iron corvette, cased with wood, Captain Boxer, has sailed for her old station on the West Coast of Africa. She will relieve the Tournamire, Commodore Sullivan, at Cape Verde, which latter ship will then proceed to Bermuda for repairs, and will eventually supersede the Rover, Captain Barnardiston, on the West India Station.

GUARANTEED GOVERNMENT LOANS.

An official return has been issued showing the amount of all outstanding loans raised by British Colonies or dependencies and by Foreign Governments which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been authorised to guarantee; giving the amount of each loan, the amount paid off by sinking fund, and the amount for which this country is still liable. Subjoined is a copy of this return:—

		Amount of Loan.	Amount paid off by Sinking Fund.	Amount out- standing on Dec. 31, 1876.
West Indies:				
St. Lucia	...	£18,000	...	£18,000
Grenada	...	7,000	...	7,000
Jamaica...	...	500,000	£428,600	71,400
		287,700	...	287,700
		500,000	...	500,000
New Zealand	...	500,000	...	500,000
		1,000,000	...	200,000
		1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Canada	...	300,000	...	300,000
		1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Turkey	...	5,000,000	1,185,000	3,815,000

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S SCHOOLS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The complete acquisition by the Southampton School Board of what was formerly the P. and O. Schools, and which have lately been known as the Eastern District Board Schools, has for some time past been frustrated owing to the action of Captain Bain, one of the shareholders of the company, who resisted the transfer or surrender of the lease, which was formerly granted to Mr. Anderson, and subsequently held by him in trust on behalf of the company, with whom he contracted both for himself and his executors to dispose of the property as the company should from time to time direct. The company had directed the executors to convey or surrender the lease, so that the School Board might become the absolute possessors of the schools, and Captain Bain refused. In consequence of this the intervention of the Court of Chancery had to be invoked, and an action was promoted by the Company against Captain Bain, which first came before Mr. Commissioner Hill, and was afterwards transferred to Mr. Justice Fry in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice, by whom judgment has been given in favour of the company, Captain Bain being condemned in the costs of the suit.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP.—The contest for the China Cup at Wimbledon on Saturday terminated in a victory for the 1st Norfolk, who have scored 391 marks. The winners take the Cup and £25; the second in point of number, the 2nd Cheshire, scored 366, and take £15; the third, the 3rd Lancashire, scored 365, and take £10.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY have decided to run through steamers, commencing with the *Gibraltar*, due 23rd inst., from China to London, via the Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land passengers and mails.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

THE CHOP DOLLAR QUESTION.

THE memorial which has been sent in by the bankers and merchants of Hong Kong to his Excellency the Governor of the Colony, in reply to a petition addressed to him by certain Chinese traders, sets forth in very plain and unexaggerated language the difficulties which have been brought about by the barbarous habit of the Chinese of "chopping" dollars. The large majority of our readers are already only too well acquainted with what this system is; but it may be well to premise for those who have not been in China that it consists in a custom which has from the earliest days of our trade with China existed among the natives at Hong Kong, Canton, and the southern ports, of striking with a small die the name of the "hong" or house of business receiving the dollar on the surface of the coin. This operation being repeated by every hong, has the effect before long of completely defacing the coin, and thus deteriorating it in value as a circulating medium. To compensate for this the bankers and merchants have long been in the habit of receiving these chopped dollars at a discount—the only way, in fact, in which they could be dealt with, except a refusal to take them at all; and recently, as noted in our news columns, certain Chinese dealers have protested against this, and have sent in a petition to the Government on the subject, in reply to which the bankers and merchants' memorial above noticed has been drawn up. There can be only one view which anybody judging upon grounds of common sense can take of this question, and that is that it is clearly the part of the local Government of Hong Kong to discourage the practice of the Chinese, and to do its utmost to put an end to the use of chopped dollars at all. Most certainly if this be impossible it can in no way be considered the part of the Government to aid one section of the community in passing defaced coin to the great inconvenience of all in trade. As the memorialists point out, bankers, merchants, and others who are able to keep a large staff of shroffs are able to protect themselves, but professional men, naval and military and civil servants are seriously incommoded by the mutilated currency which is tendered to them. The memorialists go on very pertinently to observe that if legislation is deemed necessary, it should tend rather to raise than to lower the character of the local currency, and that no laws should be passed to enforce the acceptance of coins entirely unsuited to a civilised community. The justness of this view will be more fully recognised when it is borne in mind that the Chinese themselves, who ask that the vicious system of chop dollars should receive Government countenance and support, are the *fons et origo* of the whole difficulty. What the object of chopping dollars originally was, we believe, no one can precisely say. The idea that it could afford any protection against spurious coin is almost too simple to have been believed in by so shrewd a people as the Chinese; but if it was, the plan is now quite needless, as the coins themselves are so well known that the Chinese shroffs are thoroughly able to protect themselves on receiving them. Certainly, it would be highly desirable, if possible, to prevent their circulation altogether; but if on account of their being brought from Foochow and other places it is impossible to carry out so strong a measure, it is clear that any attempt on the part of the

Legislature to regulate the manner in which they are to be received by the trading community would be a vexatious and ill-advised interference with trade. It is, on the contrary, to be hoped that some steps may be devised for ousting the chop dollar altogether. That the chopping is perfectly needless is proved by the fact that it is only in Hong Kong and the South that chop dollars are found. In Shanghai and the Northern ports "clean Mexicans" are alone accepted in commercial and business transactions.

THE LEKIN DUES.

IT is to be hoped that the telegram which has been received, to the effect that the German Minister at Peking has obtained from the Chinese Government a definite promise to discontinue the levy of Lekin, may be taken as an indication that this question is upon a fair way to settlement. The reopening of negotiations on the subject, to which we briefly alluded in our last, is the logical conclusion of the unfortunately ambiguous position in which this matter was placed in the Convention agreed to by Sir THOMAS WADE. Although the regulation to the effect that Lekin should not be levied by the Chinese in the foreign settlements was no doubt designed only to put a stop to a special difficulty, which had long been felt there, and was not, as we understand the matter, intended to affect the question generally, it is still impossible to ignore that this provision appears by implication to admit the right of the Chinese to levy Lekin duties upon foreign goods, notwithstanding that the half-tariff due has been paid as a commutation of the transit dues in full. This principle, if pushed a step further, would have the effect of enabling the Chinese officially to levy internal taxes to an indefinite amount upon foreign trade with the sanction of the Treaty; and in point of fact would render the provisions as to the internal dues nugatory, as, whatever might be given up as transit-dues could be more than counterbalanced by extra Lekin. No doubt it has hitherto proved practically an impossibility to prevent the levy of this tax in the interior; but this is hardly a reason for recognising it, and the effect of doing so would unquestionably be to increase the activity of the local officials in placing squeezes upon foreign trade. If it is, as we are afraid must be admitted, impossible to prevent the levy of Lekin in one form or another upon our goods, and it is therefore deemed advisable to recognise the tax, this should be done as a concession (as it undoubtedly is) on our part, and in return for some counter-consideration to be yielded by the Chinese. Probably the best form in which this counter-concession could be made would be that the Chinese Government should undertake within a specified time to place the whole matter of internal traffic upon a definite basis, as has been promised from the time of the Nanking Treaty to the present day, but has never yet been carried out. As to the absence of right on the part of the Chinese to levy any tax upon foreign goods which have paid duty in the Settlements themselves, there can hardly be a real difference of opinion, as it is obviously absurd and unreasonable that they should levy at one and the same place an amount specifically agreed upon by treaty, and also a further amount arbitrarily fixed by themselves. In agreeing not to do this in the Chefoo Convention they virtually gave up nothing, and it was certainly not wise to give an implied consent to a dangerous principle in return for their doing this.

THE TRADE OF HAINAN.

WE notice from the Hong Kong papers to hand by recent mails that several vessels have been chartered for Hainan, and are glad to chronicle this evidence of the satisfactory progress of trade at that port. As has been the case with respect to many other places which it has been from time to time proposed to open to foreign commerce, the trade of Hainan was stated as likely to prove disappointing. The deputy of the Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, who was sent about a year back specially to report upon the subject, spoke very unfavourably of the trading prospects of Kiungchow, and even went so far as to say that the opening of that port appeared to be an error, and that any development of the trade there was highly problematical. He estimated the consumption of imports at a

merely nominal figure, while the exports were considered of too miscellaneous and unimportant a character to offer any prospect of trade worthy of much consideration. The returns of the Customs for the last quarter of 1876, however, show that the prospects are certainly somewhat better than was anticipated. Twelve steamers had visited the port during that period, and it now appears that this movement is increasing. It is of course premature to speak in any very decided terms on the subject, as further statistics than are now obtainable are necessary in order to do so; but it is clear that the estimates which have been made of the capabilities of Kiung-chow have been considerably under the mark; and that there is a better prospect than has been hitherto imagined of a satisfactory trade becoming developed. The general statements obtainable on the spot with respect to the trading capabilities of any given place in China are unfortunately ordinarily to be little relied upon. The sources from which the information is obtained must for the most part be native, and it often happens that the Chinese speak in discouraging terms of the trading capabilities of the places at which they are respectively resident, with the express object of preventing foreigners from coming to them. We shall look with interest for further accounts of the trade at Hainan; and trust that the indications which are now noticeable will prove the forerunners of future success.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MEIKONG."

ALTHOUGH pending the result of the official inquiry into the above-named catastrophe we deem it right to confine our remarks to a very small compass, we cannot, in face of some statements which have been generally made, and which are certain to obtain further publicity, pass over the matter altogether in silence, even at its present stage. As in all similar cases, two points present themselves for consideration—first, the nature of the accident itself, and, secondly, the conduct of the captain and officers after it had occurred. With respect to the first point, opinion is unanimous as to the extreme likelihood of accidents occurring at Cape Guardafui, on account of the possibility of mistaking the headlands; and it is, therefore, but fair to consider that the presumption at present is in favour of this having been an unavoidable accident, and not one of a nature to reflect blame upon the captain. This point will, of course, be duly considered in the official investigation, and we shall look with much interest for the decision arrived at. With respect to the second point, opinion appears to be very much divided, some considering that Captain FOACHE behaved in a very heroic manner, and others, like the correspondent whose letter we publish, thinking that he was lacking in energy in maintaining discipline and in taking steps to get the baggage out of the vessel—the latter matter being especially animadverted upon. It is, however, to be borne in mind that every consideration ought to be shown in criticising the conduct of anyone called upon to act upon an emergency and under critical circumstances; and that, in such a case, a mere question of whether a man might have done a little better or a little worse ought not to have any weight, provided it be shown that he used his judgment fairly and reasonably, and was not lacking in the efforts which are expected of him for the general safety. Upon the whole, we understand from competent authority that could be done was done, though to landsmen unacquainted with the real difficulties, various plans, which would have been in reality impracticable, naturally suggested themselves.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys still continue to visit the various public institutions of interest. On the 3rd inst. they went to the Greenwich Observatory, and were taken over the building, the various instruments, &c., being explained to them. They were shown the calculations made in connection with the Transit of Venus, which extend to twelve millions of figures, and have been kept up by over a dozen people since the last occurrence of that event. They will probably be completed in about a year. After seeing the Observatory they were present at the annual dinner of the chairman and directors of the Oriental Bank. The chair was occupied by Mr. Arbuthnot, on whose right was

H.E. Kwo, and the vice-chair by Sir W. Baines, who had the Second Minister on his right. Sir Thomas Wade was on the left of the chairman, and Sir Rutherford Alcock on that of the vice-chairman, and Sir Henry Barclay was among those present. The Chairman proposed the health of the Envoys, expressing his satisfaction at two high Chinese officials being amongst us. The Envoys have visited the Dukes of Devonshire and Sutherland and Mrs. Loftus Otway, and were present at one of the State Concerts at Buckingham Palace. They have also paid a visit to the School of Mines in Jermyn-street, over which they were shown by Professor Warrington Smyth. The Envoys on Friday last paid a visit to Guy's Hospital. His Excellency was conducted through the museum and various wards by Dr. Steele (superintendent), Dr. Pavay (physician), and Mr. Lushington (treasurer), and expressed themselves highly gratified with the visit.

At their recent visit to Ipswich the reception which was given to them by the people generally could not fail to have impressed them. One incident is particularly worthy of note, that of a grey-headed old man running after the carriage in order to shake hands with H. E. Kwo. The little children also showed noticeable enthusiasm, cheering them and giving other demonstrations of pleasure. This conduct certainly contrasted markedly with that which has been too often experienced by foreigners in China, as for instance by the Hon. W. H. Seward, who on his visit to Woochang was mobbed and had stones thrown at him. The contrast cannot fail to strike the Ministers and to be productive of beneficial effects.

THE LOSS OF THE M.M. STEAMER "MEIKONG."

The following account of the wreck of the above-named steamer, which was forwarded by a correspondent at Alexandria may be taken as a substantially correct statement of the occurrence—with the exception of the important point that it was during the night and on the south side of the Cape that the *Glenartney* was first seen, and not on the following day—and tallies in the main with that given in the letter which we subjoin from one of the passengers. We are informed upon undoubted authority that the statement that the *Glenartney* would have struck on the same reef but for the lights from the steamer *Meikong* is a pure fiction; she was in no danger previous to making up for the rescue of the *Meikong*:

You have already had news of the wreck of the French steamer *Meikong*, but a fuller account will be interesting. The *Meikong*, Captain Fouache, is one of the finest of the many fine steamers comprising the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes Steam Navigation Company. She was homeward bound from China to Marseilles with a valuable cargo, and eighty passengers, first and second-class. After leaving Galle on the 9th June, making an excellent run for Cape Guardafui, land was sighted as expected at eleven P.M. on the 17th June. Thinking this land to be Cape Guardafui, the captain shaped his course for Aden, and left the bridge in charge of the usual officers of the watch. This land, however, proved to be a promontory, some miles to the south of the Cape, and the course set took the steamer in an hour right on to the shore four miles to the south of Guardafui. The south-west monsoon having set in, and a heavy sea running, the ship was at once heeled over, fortunately towards the land. It was seen at a glance that nothing could be done for her, and every effort was made to save the passengers. Surprised in the dead of night, they had to leave their berths at a moment's notice, with only such clothing as they had on or could snatch in an instant. Nine ladies and eleven children were first cared for; then forty-five male passengers; then the officers and crew, Captain Fouache being the last man to leave the ship. With the exception of two sailors, who were washed away and never seen again, all these 170 persons were landed alive and without a casualty. Before reaching the shore every boat laden with people was capsized, some boats turning over and coming up again two or three times, but by the brave and unceasing exertions of the officers and sailors many persons were literally caught on the waves and dragged to land. The ladies, as I have said, with the children were in the first boat. It being impossible to save anything from the ship, not even the mails, except three bags for Marseilles and a package of registered letters, there remained nothing to do but to walk over the highland of Cape Guardafui, signal for assistance, and reach the northern or sheltered side of the Cape. This march of ten miles was commenced on the 18th June in a burning sun, with scanty and unsuitable clothing—everything many had in the world being left on board the *Meikong*. The fatigue and suffering of this short journey can scarcely be imagined. Two men—one quite aged, Mr. Arathorn, of Madras, and the purser—could not accomplish the distance. They died from exhaustion and sunstroke; and strong men informed me that had the journey been five miles longer no one could have survived it. Arrived on the north side of Cape Guardafui, this band of sufferers experienced the unspeakable and almost unlooked-for boon of succour the very same day. The *Glenartney*, an English steamer from China, laden with tea, passing close to the Cape, saw the signals of distress, and soon discovered the position of those wrecked.

Although engaged in a race with the *Tartae*, over which the *Glenartney* had an advantage of forty-eight hours, the Captain did not hesitate a moment, but at once sent his boats on shore, and making several passages himself between the ship and the land, and aided as only sailors can work on such occasions, by officers and all hands, they succeeded in bringing every soul on board. Although the *Glenartney* had no accommodation whatever for passengers, she made these sufferers very comfortable, and they will never cease to think and speak with gratitude of the conduct of the captain, his officers, and crew. The 360 miles from Cape Guardafui to Aden being quickly accomplished, the passengers landed until arrangements could be made for sending them to Europe, and the *Glenartney* continued her course up the Red Sea, everyone wishing her "God speed." On the 21st June six officers and four passengers of the *Meikong* left Aden in a steamer called the *Roma*. The captain, chief officer, and seventy passengers waited until the 23rd June, and then all embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamer *Zambesi*, from Bombay. The *Zambesi* arrived at Suez at 8 A.M. Sunday, July 1, the *Roma* at 4 P.M. A consular inquiry into the loss of the ship was held at Aden, but the result is not yet known. Speaking to any nautical man about this wreck, he would say, "Oh, yes, I perfectly understand how it could have occurred, the same thing has nearly (and in some cases actually) happened to me." There are at this moment several wrecks visible between Cape Guardafui and Rusafuer. No year ever passes by without adding to the number, and such being the case the question naturally occurs, how is it there is no light-house at such a dangerous point?

A correspondent, one of the passengers on board, sends the following:—

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Having been one of the unfortunate passengers on board the M.M. steamer *Meikong*, and deeming that your readers will be glad to receive a full account of the wreck, I forward the following notes of what I know of the occurrence:—

At about twelve midnight, on June 17, when the larger portion of those on board had gone below, the ship struck. I was asleep at the time, and was awakened by three tremendous bumps on the rocks, and, rushing on deck, I found that the ship was heeling over on one side, and the waves washing over her. As may be imagined, there was the greatest confusion on board—the ladies screaming in their cabins, and everyone appalled by the unexpected catastrophe. Three boats were launched at that time, and some of the passengers got on board these boats with the crews, consisting of the French sailors. They all got on shore, with the exception of two sailors, who were drowned. One of the boats managed to connect a line between the shore and the ship, and the captain said it would be quite possible to land all the passengers, but he would recommend them to wait until the morning. This we had to do, and our position was by no means a pleasant one, as the sea was washing over the ship all the time, and we were in fear that she might at any moment have founded. The captain seemed to hesitate what course to adopt; and at about four o'clock the next morning, 18th June, one of the passengers suggested to him that if the *Glenartney*, which had been following us, were signalled, probably she would render assistance, and upon this he fired three guns, and sent up two rockets, and at daylight the *Glenartney* signalled that she would stand by us, but could not come in, as the sea was very rough, and some slight accident had happened to her engines.

At about half-past five the disembarkation began, and all the passengers were eventually brought on shore by means of the boats, each one of which, however, capsized as it neared the land, the French sailors helping those who needed it through the surf. When I got ashore three or four natives, Somalis, were looking on, and by the time we had all landed they were gathered by hundreds. The statement made in one of the daily papers to the effect that they robbed the ladies is, however, I believe, incorrect. Up to the time of the passengers being landed the sailors behaved well—in fact, it was only through their exertions that we were able to land; but here they stopped altogether. No attempt of any kind was made to get the baggage, and had I been aware this would be the case, I, in common with many other passengers, could have saved my valuables, which I put into a portmanteau and left in my cabin. As a proof that it was possible to get at it, I may mention that a fellow-passenger induced a French sailor for a reward to go on board and get his deed-box. The last boat that came contained the sailors' kits and parrots; but no attention was paid to the passengers. After they had got on shore there was no longer any discipline among the sailors, who drank all the claret that had been brought, and in some cases refused it to the passengers.

It being decided to make across the desert, a distance of about ten miles to where the *Glenartney* lay, I left with several others, among whom was the unfortunate Mr. Arrathorn, who never arrived at the other side. I did my best to dissuade him from making the attempt, counselling him to wait and come with the ladies and other passengers, for whom it was expected camels could be procured, but he determined to come. After we had gone some distance he began to weary, and another passenger and myself assisted him along to about half way across, when he was

taken charge of by some others and fell behind. I am told that every effort was made to aid him, but he fell down exhausted, and died quite suddenly. I am sorry to add that the commissaire of the vessel died in similar manner.

On arriving at the other side of the desert we found that the captain of the *Glenartney* had sent a boat there ashore provided with water, &c., and had himself set off over the desert to meet the other passengers. The camels which it was hoped could be procured never turned up, so that the whole party had to make their way across on foot. We got on board the *Glenartney* by seven o'clock, and started for Aden, where we had to spend a week in a very uncomfortable manner. We were taken on by the *Zambesi* to Suez, whence the M.M. steamer *Said* brought us to Marseilles. An address was presented to the captain of the *Meikong*, and the following letter was handed to Captain Gulland, of the *Glenartney*:—

COPY OF LETTER TO CAPTAIN GULLAND.

Aden, 20th June, 1877.

Captain W. A. Gulland, a.s. *Glenartney*.

Dear Sir,—We, the English passengers by the M.M.S. *Meikong*, before leaving the *Glenartney*, desire to express our warmest appreciation of your own and your chief officers humane and gallant conduct in rescuing us at the imminent risk of your lives after the wreck of the *Meikong* on the 18th inst. We would especially allude to the great peril incurred by you, both in crossing and re-crossing ten miles of desert, exposed to the blaze of a tropical sun, from the effects of which the Commissaire of the *Meikong* and one of our fellow-passengers died on the way.

To your generous assistance we undoubtedly owe the preservation of our lives, and words are therefore powerless to convey our heartfelt gratitude.

We have also to thank you warmly for the very great kindness you have shown us while we have been under your care, and for the thoughtfulness and consideration you have unremittingly displayed.

On our arrival in England we shall ask you and your officers and crew (who nobly seconded your efforts on our behalf) to accept a memento of a time of dire distress, which has ended through your instrumentality in an almost miraculous escape.

In taking leave of you now we most heartily wish continued success to the steamer *Glenartney* and its worthy commanding officers and crew, and remain,—Gratefully and sincerely yours.

(Signed by twenty-two passengers.)

I cannot but state further, with regard to the loss of the baggage, that two days after the wreck the French troopship *Finistere* passed the wreck and sent men on board, when the sailors brought up some things from the cabins; and I am at a loss, therefore, to understand why an offer to send a gunboat off to assist in getting the baggage, which was made by the Resident at Aden to the Agent of the M.M. Company there should have been refused.—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE RESCUED.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 10.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the Chinese Government, at the request of Germany, have declared their willingness to open negotiations with the German and other interested Governments for the purpose of concerting the gradual abolition of the inland tolls and duties.

The events on the theatre of war during the last week seem more and more to establish that those which were of opinion that the Russo-Turkish war would be carried on in the same quick and energetic manner as the war of 1870-71 will not find their hopes realized. To all appearance the war will be a protracted one, and the friends of peace, especially the mercantile world, are eagerly looking for anything that looks like an intervention from one side or the other. Notwithstanding the promising harvest and the favourable reports about the growing crops from all sides, business is as slow as ever, and very few signs of improvement are visible. All transactions made are only for immediate consumption, and as long as the peace of Europe is not really secured, business, wanting of confidence, can and will never recover.

Emperor William is no longer at Ems, but has gone on Sunday to Koblenz, and has joined there with the Empress. This illustrious pair is said to go to-morrow, the 11th July, to the Isle of Mainau, in the Bodensee (Grand Duchesse of Baden), whither the Emperor will take a trip to Gastein, the famous bathing place in Austria. During the last days of the Emperor's sojourn at Ems he has seen there the Prussian Minister of Interior, Count Eulenburg, and the head-officer of the Berlin police, Herr von Madai. Also Sadullah Bey, the new Ambassador of the Turkish Empire, has been received in audience, and thus Turkey is again represented at the Imperial Court, the former Plenipotentiary, Edhem Pasha, having been elected as Minister by the Padishah.

Count Carolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who has also been at Ems, has taken cognisance of the details of the Emperor's intended visit on his way to Gastein to the Austrian Sovereign; this interview will take place in Salzburg.

Prince Bismarck left his estate at Friederichsruhe near Hamburg on the 6th of July, and went to Varzin on the 7th of this month, but the German Chancellor had in the meanwhile got time enough to confer with Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin. The topics of this conversation have not been made known, but as I wrote the other day, it probably will be the further politics in the Eastern question, the more so as it is of importance for Germany that the other European Powers are holding aloof from the struggle between Russia and Turkey.

Under date of the 7th July an Imperial decree has been promulgated concerning the prohibition of export of horses. This decree has been anticipated already some time ago, but because it should be extended over all Germany and not over Prussia alone, the Governments of the different estates of our country had to be advertised, and the plenipotentiaries of these Governments, the so-named Bundesrat, had to take it in consideration. In the first place this prohibitory decree is directed against Russia and its want of horses in the present war.

Below I give some interesting statistics concerning the import of German coal to Hamburg. During the year 1876 2,884,800 cwt. of Westfalian fuel have been sent to our town for consumption and transit, but for the first six months of the current year this movement reached 1,971,400 cwt. If you bear in mind that the last six months of the year, according to previous experience, will bring rather more considerable amounts than during the first half-year, an increase of about 33 per cent. may be relied upon against the last year. As a circumstance of importance may also be mentioned that besides our transatlantic steamer companies several other steamship establishments in the European traffic, which are hailing from Hamburg, have decided to use German fuel only.

Of the stranded steamship *Denderah*, the report has come in that the said vessel ran upon a sunken reef, situated in the Sarmiento Channel, and hitherto unknown; hopes are entertained to save the vessel, and an agent of the underwriters of Hamburg has left for the spot to arrange the salvage.

Last Tuesday at Heidelberg the celebrated jurist and historiographer H. M. Zoepfl has died, seventy years old; the well known author Mr. Hacklaender has left for ever on last Friday. General Grant, the former President of the United States, has arrived at Cologne, accompanied by his family.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Our markets are suffering by the pressure of politics, speculation being checked by it, and transactions are only of a consumptive character. Money remained very abundant during the past week.

COFFEE.—First-hand owners remain very firm, and deny any sales than at their full quotations, the more as during the next weeks the usual extensive demand has to set in. Buyers are not yet inclined to follow the high values, and business has therefore been of little importance. Quotation for Java quality is m.1.05 to 1.50. The total import of Coffee to Hamburg reached during the first six months of 1876, 8,117 barrels and 735,259 bags, equal to 91,001,000 lbs.; 1877, 10,924 bags and 713,154 bags, equal to 90,004,000 lbs. Stock, June 1876, 36,000,000 lbs.; stock, June 1877, 40,000,000 lbs.

SUGAR.—Important transactions of first-hand parcels are not to be reported. Quotations are:—Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.24 to 25; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.24½ to 31; Siam, Benares, and China, white, m.32 to 35½; Zanzibar, brown and yellow, m.27 to 35; China, brown and yellow, m.23 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—Of raw quality the following cargoes arrived:—15,000 bags per Europa, and 9,880 bags per Undine, from Rangoon, 10,488 per Josephine, from Japan; these three cargoes are bought by a mill to be cleaned.

TEA is unchanged and quiet; from first hand parcels 1,341/8 boxes Congou, and 100/8 boxes Haysan have changed owners.

COTTON.—The tendency during the past week has been a flat one, and all transactions were of American provenience of no importance.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality, m.5.60 to 6.20. Mace, prime quality; m.4.70 to 4.90 per kilo. Ginger quiet, Bengal m.27 to 27½; Cochin, m.63 to 85. Cloves neglected, Zanzibar quality m.135 to 136. Pepper in good demand, and higher in value, Singapore m.38 to 38½; Penang m.35 to 35½; White m.66 to 76.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.35 to 20.29 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

No occurrence of any importance is to report from the past week, and the feature was the monthly settlement. A considerable part of the money resulting from the dividend and other payments has found its way to our share market for investment, and rather a small part has been used for speculative purposes; therefore the transactions in speculative papers have been of limited extent, and values are nearly the same than this day se' nnight.

	July 10.	
	Money.	Account.
Hamburg Loan of 1870	105½	105½
Do. do. 1875	95½	95½
Hamburg Railway Loan of 1868	—	102½
Hamburg Premium Loan of 1876	—	290
Do. do. 1866	116	116½
North German Bank	128	—
Vereinsbank...	118½	—
International Bank...	73½	73½
Commerce and Discount Bank	99½	—
Do. do. 2nd issue	99	99½
Hamburg American Packet Company	52½	53½

SHIPPING.

The great activity which was visible in the Russian ports of the Baltic after their re-opening has entirely subsided, freights as well there as in the Eastern ports of Prussia are as low as ever, and this fact at least does not indicate any signs of fears of a participation in the present war by England. At Hamburg, the arrivals and departures during the past week were satisfactory, and a good many vessels from transatlantic ports made their appearance. Amongst them we can name the *Deutschland*, *Kuehn*, from Rangoon; *Thorwaldsen*, *Hansen*, from Akyab; *Atlantic*, *Stege*, from Batavia; *T. B. Ramiens*, *Ramiens*, from Bassin; and *Undine*, *List*, from Rangoon; of departures for the Far East none are to be reported. At Bremen did arrive: *Canopus*, *Meyer*, and *Britannia*, *Linz*, both from Rangoon; and *Paul Rickmers*, *Stolt*, from Bassin. In vessels on the berth no alteration has taken place. As a remarkable feature of the present

summer must be remembered the decided taking off in the coal trade; the coal harbour very often is totally empty, and where generally ten to twelve steam colliers were visible, at present often only one or two are slowly discharging their cargoes.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JULY 11.

One of the most beautiful Exhibitions I ever saw in our country was opened here yesterday. It bears an international character, and indeed many contributions have been sent in from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, &c. The collection is not a very large one, but all that is exposed agrees with the system "art applied to industry." Most excellent furniture is to be seen, likewise beautiful earthenware from Saxony; diamonds and pearls, safes and other iron works; pianos, carriages, and ice-sledges, &c. The President, who opened the Exhibition, hoped that it would be a stimulant to our industries to regain the reputation which we enjoyed three centuries ago in this branch. I hope that your countrymen, when passing this town, will not forget to visit our Crystal Palace. Another Exhibition was opened some days ago in Leiden. It is a provincial, historical one, and very rich. The objects that were sent in remember to the "good old time," when the treasures were got. It is a collection of curiosities, which will make the mouth of every Englishman water.

In politics dulness prevails. In the several Departments the functionaries are busy with making up the Budgets, besides several important measures are in *suspense*. It is said that a *volte face* will follow, which is announced by the appointment of Mr. Levyssouh Norman as a member of the Council of India. So much seems certain, that the next sitting will be a noisy one; the question is the to be or not to be of the actual Cabinet. The Ministry would, however, be inclined to make concessions to the Liberal party. It is even asserted that in the Sugar conventions such alterations are made that our Whigs may be content; it is also further said that the Lower-Class School Bill is altered in a most Liberal way, so that it is the intention of the Premier to oblige the Chambers to continue to co-operate with the Cabinet. It looks as if our Ministers subscribe the words of Macmahon, "J'y suis et j'y reste."

H.M. the King will remain at Zurich until the beginning of the month of August; he will start then for the Pyrenees, where he will stay for about four weeks. Afterwards he returns to the Hague.

H.M. the Emperor and the Empress arrived at the Hague.

News is very scanty. On the Bourse the greatest dulness prevails; no transactions have taken place.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—The market was most calm, but prices were well maintained. The only lot that changed hands was 1,021 bs. *Maccassar ex Gedeh*.

RAW SUGAR.—A trifling business was done at July value. A lot of 488 mats at f.39½, No. 14, was sold.

TOBACCO.—Some lots Sumatra were sold by private tender. The trade looks dull, though the *tendance* is a very good one. Prices, however, went a trifling lower. The arrivals were satisfactory. The stock includes 29,055 bs. Java, 5,394 bs. Sumatra, 3,400 bs. Manila, and 3,000 bs. East India.

COTTON much duller. There was no demand for export, neither for speculation.

SPICES.—Of Nutmegs and Mace a lot of 203 casks and 559 chests, and 65 casks and 151 chests, were sold by private tender by the Netherlands India Trading Bank at most satisfactory prices. Some parcels were sold since with an advance. Cloves dull, without transactions.

RICE.—Cleaned Java met with a good demand, whilst more attention was given to the Japan sorts at the lower prices.

CAMPHOR met with a good demand at c.53; nothing can, however, be bought now at this price.

TORTOISE SHELLS.—About 190 kilo. changed hands at prices that did not transpire.

HIDES without transactions.

TIN.—The business was most trifling. *Banca* was sold at f.42½. *Billiton* at f.41 to f.41½. It was, however, very difficult of sale. The Trading Company will offer, on the 31st July in public sale 23,000 slabs *Banca*.

JAVA INDIGO looks much calmer. About 90 chests changed hands. The stock includes 2,950 chests, which will be very soon brought into the market.

Literature, Science, &c.

The Diseases of China. By JOHN DUDGEON, M.D. Glasgow: Dunn and Wright, Buchanan-street.—We cordially recommend this little work to the careful perusal of our readers in China. Dr. Dudgeon is, thoroughly qualified to speak on the subject treated; and the book is not only interesting, as showing the ideas of the Chinese, as to health, clothing, &c., and the nature of the diseases most prevalent in China, but it contains hints which will be invaluable to Europeans (especially new arrivals), as to the means of preserving health in that country. Dr. Dudgeon considers that over-eating and drinking are the chief causes of illness among foreigners, and endorses the witty remark of the Irishman, who said that people in China "eat and they drink, and drink and they die, and then they write home to their friends and say it is the climate." This work is not the first which has appeared on this subject. Dr. Wilson, in 1843, gave one of a similar character, relating to our navy, in the places where he was stationed, particularly Hong Kong and Chusan; Dr. Gordon did the same for the army of occupation at Tientsin; and Dr. Henderson more recently published the *Shanghai Hygiene*, while the various hospital and Customs reports have brought a

great deal of medical knowledge to light. Dr. Dudgeon has brought these together, coupled with many valuable observations of his own; and as the work is written in a popular style we doubt not it will be in request in China.

The *China Review* for March and April contains, among other matter, an excellent article from the pen of the Rev. John Chalmers, upon Chinese Natural Theology. He gives various quotations from the classics illustrative of Chinese religious ideas, and states that, as a Missionary, he has ever rejoiced in whatever he found in the Chinese classics, which could, from a Chinese standpoint, be regarded as sound theology. "If," he says, "there were really nothing of this kind to be found among the Chinese, we might well despair of success in propagating among them the Christian faith." Mr. W. F. Mayers contributes a paper to the present number on the "King-Kiao," or Nestorian religion.

Le Japon de nos Jours. By GEORGE BOUSQUET. Paris: Hachette and Co.—The author of the above volume went out to Japan in 1872 as legal adviser of the Japanese Government, and seized the opportunity of obtaining much information, both concerning the Japanese and also with regard to foreigners residing in Japan. Many of the papers which go to make up the present volume will be recollected by our readers as having appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. They are excellently written, and the *tout ensemble* as presented in the work just published form a valuable addition to the literature connected with the Far East.

The *Revue de France* for this month contains an elaborate article, from the pen of Mr. Justin Améro, on the Chinese in America. After reviewing the main facts connected with the subject the author says that the Chinese owe their success simply to their economical habits; and he adds, whatever the result of their being in that country, it is well to bear in mind that in coming to it they are only availing themselves of the rights which are accorded to them by treaty.

Our Israelitish Origin. By the late JOHN WILSON. London: Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.—A fifth edition of this work, in which the author sets forth his views as to the prophecies concerning the House of Israel, and holds that many Christian nations have not only come into the place of ancient Israel, but are the seed of Abraham according to the flesh, has just been issued, and will be read with special interest in connection with recent events.

The *Bulletin de La Société de Géographie* for May contains a valuable paper on the Upper Donnai (Cambodia), by Dr. Harmann, the well-known traveller.

Correspondence.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In the first number of a periodical entitled "The Gospel in China" I find the following remarks:—

"As in contrast with Romish missions there is something positively startling in the immense territory which has been opened up by the agency of Protestant missions, and in which there is now, comparatively, both travelling and teaching freedom to all comers. Romish missions, however long they have existed in China, have neither had nor are they having any such influence. Their promoters dwell in darkness; their whole system is hedged round with secrecy; they utterly fail to place the truth in a position that will make it play with any living and life-giving power on the conditions of surrounding society; they create no healthy breath of mental freedom in their neighbourhood; and their chief influence, as in any wise anticipating the open preaching of the Gospel, has been to create a malignant atmosphere of suspicion and terror" —

Which in my opinion savour too much of intolerance to be passed over in silence. Although I have not studied the subject of Mission Labour in China, I think I may safely say that the writer of the remarks quoted does the Roman Catholic missionaries—not to mention the Sisters of Charity—a grave injustice, and I invite the attention of former China residents to the question, especially such as have spent some years in the northern part of the Empire.—I may add that I am no Papist, and that I have no interest in the matter beyond a desire to elicit the truth.—I am, &c., D.

Manchester, July 9, 1877.

THE LEKIN TAXES.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—As the question of the Lekin taxes has been reopened at Peking, it is to be hoped that if these dues are to be recognised something in return will be obtained, and that we may at least have a guarantee that they shall not continue to be of an indefinite character. This has been our chief difficulty with regard to them. They are constantly being varied, and we are thus, notwithstanding that duties are fixed by the Treaty tariff, utterly unable to form any estimate of the amount of taxation to which foreign trade is subjected. As matters at present are it may at any given time be increased, and the traffic at any given place greatly interfered with, if not altogether stopped.—I am, &c.,

London, July 11, 1877.

A CHINA MERCHANT.

THE CASE OF DE BUSSCHE V. ALT.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I notice that in commenting upon the case of De Bussche v. Alt you warn your readers against one matter to which it calls attention, namely, the necessity of care in relying upon customs which may not be recognised as mercantile customs by the Courts. Will you permit me to direct attention to another very important point in the case, namely, the change in procedure as introduced by the recent Judicature Act, of which the case gives evidence? But for the fusion of law and equity thus effected the defendants having dealt with Gilman and Co. as their principals could not have been sued by De Bussche, and it would consequently have probably been impossible to bring the action. The equitable principles now introduced were, however, sufficient to overcome the estoppel which would otherwise have existed, and Gilman and Co. were thus treated only as a link between the plaintiff and the defendant. The importance of the bearing which this new mode of procedure must have upon many similar cases is apparent.—I am, &c., S.

London, July 10, 1877.

Monetary and Commercial.

The demoralisation of the tone of the Tea market which we noticed last week appears the more severe upon further information. Sales have been made without reserve, regardless of price, and in some instances the auction rates have been as much as 3d. per pound below the prices obtained for the same classes of tea by private contract. It is said that this state of affairs has been induced by some responsible firms having felt themselves compelled to set their faces against the system of sales without reserve which has so long been going on, by "bettering the instruction" and playing the same game upon a larger scale. That there has been sufficient cause to induce them to adopt this course will not be denied; but still a reprisal of this kind is to be regretted in the general interests of trade. The Mincing-lane Circumlocutors justly deprecate the present state of affairs, one of the brokers in speaking of the losses of 3d. to 4d. a pound sarcastically observing that "probably the merchants were well satisfied, as their only object appears to be to ruin one another." During the week the public sales have been on a smaller scale. The lowest price for very good Common Congou was 11d., and the highest price for best quality of finest 2s. 5d. If the Hankow Teas are bad in quality, the Foochow appear worse. The highest quotation for Kaisow has been 1s. 10d., and, as illustrative of the completely demoralised tone of the market, it is noticeable that the counterpart of the chop was pressed off the next day at public sale at 1s. 7½d. Mouting Congous have been firmer, in consequence of the very common character of the bulk of the Foochow Teas now arriving. The outturn of the latter is actually worse than anticipated, and there is little doubt that good China Teas will be in scarce supply and dearer, and this will probably react upon Indian Teas.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London last week was 3,555,002 lb., which was 433,905 more than was cleared during the corresponding week of 1876. Of this quantity 2,257,427 lb. went for home consumption, 651,050 lb. for exportation, 4,100 lbs. for ships' stores, and 642,425 went coastwise to various outports, 151,253 having been for immediate exportation. The tea duty paid in London last week amounted to £56,435 13s. 6d., which was £314 9s. less than was received from the same source of revenue during the corresponding week of last year.

The Silk Market during the past week has shown some slight improvement, and the tone has been firmer; but the demand having been about 6d. under sellers' prices, business has been restricted. The deliveries still continue upon a poor scale. The latest telegrams from Shanghai report only 750 bales as settled against 15,000 on the 15th July last year. It must therefore be noted that we can have nothing to speak of in the way of arrivals until the end of September, even if buyers in Shanghai begin to settle freely now. The present unsatisfactory state of the market evidently results from a reaction on the speculation of last autumn, the results of which seem to have greatly damped the spirits of the trade.

The P. and O. steamer *Indus* takes out a large amount of specie to Chiua, chiefly shipped by the Hong Kong Bank. It is probable that further heavy shipments to both India and China will follow, and the value of Bar Silver and Dollars will further increase.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, J. S. Morgan and Co., Seligman Brothers, and Morton, Rose, and Co., invite subscriptions for \$700,000,000 United States Government Four per Cent. Funded Loan. The price of issue is £102 15s. for every 500-dollar bond, and the payments extend until December 17 next. The bonds are issued under an Act of Congress authorising the refunding of the National Debt, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1907, in coin. Full particulars of the Loan will be found in our advertisement columns.

In the Produce Markets business has again been extremely inanimate. Coffee has been firm and steady, the supply being restricted. Sugar continues extremely dull. Rice is in active demand, and floating cargoes have been extensively sold at advanced prices. Black Pepper is also active and higher, White being quiet but firm. Cocoa Nut Oil, Gambier, Gum Benjamin, and Isinglass likewise show an improvement. Spices, Sago, and Tapioca have been steady. Tin is dull at a further decline, Straits being quoted £67 10s., and Banca, £72 10s. per ton.

Messrs. Bosman and Kup, managing directors of the Eastern Agency (Limited), have issued a report to the shareholders for the general meeting, to be held at the Company's offices on the 16th inst. With a view to further extension of the business, to which the directors have good reason to look forward with confidence, a resolution has been passed at a recent extraordinary general meeting to increase the capital to £100,000, and the directors propose to proceed to allotment of new shares as inducement and opportunity offer. The gross earnings booked for the year amount to £8,928 11s. Id.; after deducting £579 8s. 8d. for charges, and £1,181 6s. for 5 per cent. interest due in the first instance on capital account, there remains for equal division between shareholders and directors £7,167 16s. 5d. To the moiety pertaining to the former, viz.:—£3,583 18s. 3d. is to be added £70 7s. 4d. carried forward from last account, making a total of £3,654 5s. 7d., and it is proposed to appropriate the same as follows:—£2,595 as a bonus of 10 per cent. on 141 shares with £25,950 paid up, claiming dividend (making a total of 15 per cent. per annum); £1,000 to be placed to a reserve fund; £21 auditor's fee; £38 5s. 7d. to be carried forward to new account; total, £3,654 5s. 7d.

The Eastern Telegraph Company invite subscriptions for £200,000 in Five per Cent. Debentures, repayable in ten years. The allotment will be at par.

The subjoined changes in mercantile firms have been notified:—Messrs. Hume, Webster, and Co., have taken into partnership Mr. Charles Noel Hoare, and in future the style of the firm will be Hume, Webster, Hoare, and Co. Messrs. Barber Brothers and Co., of Cowper's-court, have dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will continue to be carried on by Mr. George Gompertz Barber, in conjunction with Mr. William Farquhar Huggins, the surviving partner in the firm of Huggins and Co., of Threadneedle-street, stock-brokers, whose business will be amalgamated under the firm of Barber Brothers and Huggins. Mr. F. B. Samuel and Mr. E. A. Stansbury have commenced business as Indigo and Colonial brokers, at 9, Mincing-lane. Messrs. G. F. Davis and Sons, of 34, Leadenhall-street, have retired from business, which will in future be carried on by Mr. W. T. Irving under the style of W. T. Irving and Co. Mr. Robert Hitchcock, surviving partner of Hocking, Hitchcock, and Ridley, Warwick-buildings, 33, Paternoster-row, has taken into partnership Mr. George Biggs and Mr. Thomas Willett, and the business will be carried on under the style of "Hitchcock, Biggs, and Willett." Messrs. Brandon and Co., of 9, Mincing-lane, have admitted as partner Mr. D. G. Edwardes, the style of the firm remaining unaltered. Messrs. S. K. Reynolds and J. Sellers have commenced business as East India and Colonial brokers, under the style of Reynolds and Sellers, at 2, Fen-court. Mr. Alfred Chenery has taken Mr. S. J. Edgar into partnership, and the style of the firm in future will be A. Chenery and Edgar, at 92, Gracechurch-street.

Tenders for £265,000 in bills and telegrams on India were received on the 11th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £189,000; Bombay, £100,000; and Madras, £1,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras for bills at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 10 per cent.; all above in full. On Bombay, at that price for bills, about 50 per cent. The allotment includes 2½ lacs not placed on the 4th inst. A rather increased demand for remittances is shown in these figures.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Indus* was despatched from Southampton Thursday with the heavy portion of next outward mail. She has on board the sum of £625,130 in specie, the whole of which is silver, including: for Shanghai, £394,010; Penang, £82,370; and Hong Kong, £55,700.

The arrivals of Bar Silver have been limited, but a very extensive business has been done for delivery at 53½d. and 54d. per oz. standard, the last named quotation being the price of this day. For Mexican Dollars the market has been quiet and inactive, but there is no alteration from the recent quotation of 54½d. per oz.

BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Bar Gold	...	77s. 9½d.	—	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	76s. 3½d.	to 76s. 3½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	76s. 3½d.	—	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	4s. 6d.	—	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	...	4s. 6½d.	—	do.
Mexican Dollars	...	4s. 6½d.	—	per oz.

EXPORT OF SILVER TO CHINA AND THE S' RAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,658,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	1,404,506	913,793

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns have been issued for the month of June, and show that the total value of British and Irish produce exported was £15,305,659, against £15,848,260 in the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 3½ per cent., while the total compared with 1875 shows a decrease of 16½ per cent. The total for the six months ending June was £95,234,130, against £99,210,059 for the corresponding six months of last year, showing a decrease of 4 per cent.; compared with 1875 the decrease for that period was 13 per cent. As regards the imports, the total for the month was valued at £29,810,370, against £28,326,880 in June last year, showing an increase of 5 per cent.; while compared with 1875 there is a decrease of 3½ per cent. The total for the six months ending June was £195,448,403, against £185,110,196 last year, showing an increase of about 6 per cent., while compared with 1875 the increase amounted to 6½ per cent.

The exports of cotton yarn show an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity, but a decrease of 21 per cent. in value; cotton piece goods an increase of 4½ per cent. in quantity, and 3½ per cent. in value; linen and jute yarn an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity, and 13½ per cent. in value; linen piece goods an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity, and 9½ per cent. in value; woollen and worsted yarn a decrease of 5½ per cent. in quantity, and 14 per cent. in value; woollen cloths a decrease of 4½ per cent. in quantity, and 9½ per cent. in value; worsted stuff a decrease of 12½ per cent. in quantity, and 13½ per cent. in value; silk manufactures an increase of 2 per cent. in value; coal, coke, &c., no change in quantity, but a decrease of 6½ per cent. in value; and iron and steel an increase of 14 per cent. in quantity, and 3 per cent. in value. As regards the imports, raw cotton shows a decrease of 38½ per cent. in quantity, and 41½ per cent. in value; raw silk an increase of 118 per cent. in quantity, and 193 per cent. in value; silk manufactures an increase of 21½ per cent. in value; wool a decrease of 47 per cent. in quantity, and 46 per cent. in value; flax an increase of 150 per cent. in quantity, and 113½ per cent. in value; hemp a decrease of 5 per cent. in quantity, and 3 per cent. in value; sugar an increase of 30 per cent. in quantity, and 82 per cent. in value; tea an increase of 115½ per cent. in quantity, and 103 per cent. in value; coffee a decrease of 7 per cent. in quantity, and 5 per cent. in value; cocoa a decrease of 41 per cent. in quantity, and 28½ per cent. in value; rice a decrease of 30½ per cent. in quantity, and 18½ per cent. in value.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.

To	For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong lbs.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Japan ...	863,400	978,800	1,197,800
Straits Settlements ...	729,400	1,017,800	1,344,400
Ceylon ...	99,800	186,000	148,100
	5,000	31,500	2,500

For the Six Months ended 30th June.

China and Hong Kong	lbs. 7,268,600	6,134,700	10,441,200
Japan ...	8,676,700	6,348,300	5,924,900
Straits Settlements ...	1,022,300	924,300	1,111,200
Ceylon ...	90,700	107,100	53,500

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

To	For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong yds.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Japan ...	34,126,100	45,944,200	29,754,100
Philippine Islands ...	2,479,800	1,658,900	2,540,900
Java ...	1,885,700	2,234,500	4,879,800
Straits Settlements ...	4,954,300	8,215,500	6,890,000
Ceylon ...	6,603,000	8,092,400	6,140,500
	3,278,100	2,179,000	991,800

For the Six Months ended 30th June.

China and Hong Kong	yds. 205,944,400	231,189,300	221,572,500
Japan ...	19,988,900	15,303,200	12,159,200
Philippine Islands ...	14,175,200	12,215,700	28,676,300
Java ...	33,381,900	34,950,400	51,036,700
Straits Settlements ...	42,607,800	53,054,900	56,930,800
Ceylon ...	17,553,100	18,439,600	15,080,300

WORSTED STUFFS.

To	For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong yds.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Japan ...	1,395,000	899,400	1,433,100

For the Six Months ended 30th June.

China and Hong Kong	yds. 7,624,406	7,024,900	8,458,800
Japan ...	2,960,000	977,800	1,732,000

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

To	For the Month ended 30th June.		
China and Hong Kong yds.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Japan ...	717,800	371,900	320,600

For the Six Months ended 30th June.

China and Hong Kong	yds. 844,300	1,308,800	1,063,800
Japan ...	104,900	73,300	280,700

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	808	107	446
For the six months	...	4,522	6,266	8,829

to 3s. 1d., very low and low dark at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d., bald at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., one lot cake at 2s. 1d.

INDIGO.—The periodical sales have been held. The offers of Manila were chiefly withdrawn. A few sold in the sale-room at about previous value, and 300 chests sold privately, low to good at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—At auction 225 boxes squares were bought in at 46s. per cwt. Of 51 cases saucers offered 10 cases good yellowish partly broken sold at 4s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 4s.; 34 bags Carnauba greyish and grey with some fair, partly small, sold without reserve at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

HIDES.—*Ox and Cow*: At the public sales there was little demand for East India in the hair, and prices were slightly in favour of buyers. Singapore and Penang were not wanted, and were mostly bought in. China were in fair supply. The demand, which was chiefly for export, was moderate, and prices receded 1d. per lb. on the average, the maximum decline taking place on the damaged piles. Of 40,706 China offered 16,452 sold: Light, average 9s to 12s lb. 6d. to 6s.; heavy, average 14s to 19s lb. 5d. to 6s.; extra heavy, average 23s to 29s lb. 6s. to 7d.; kips, average 5 to 8s lb. 7d. to 7s.; skins, average 4s to 7s lb. 7s.; thirds, average 14s to 18s lb. 3d. to 4s. per lb. *Buffalo*: The supply of Singapore consisted chiefly of old stock and attracted little attention. Batavia brought late rates. 558 Batavia sold: Unshaved, ordinary, 1st heavy, average 22s lb. 5d.; 2nd heavy, average 22s lb. 5d. per lb. Of 5,957 Singapore and Penang, 1,513 sold; Penang slaughtered, 2nd heavy, average 4s lb. 4d.; Singapore, fair to good, light, average 13s lb. 6d.; fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 3s 5s lb. 5d.; 2nd heavy, average 31s lb. 5d. per lb.

MUSK.—13 tins Yunnan sold, thin skinned pods (1 tin) at 38s., usual half hard skinned fair at 28s. 6d. to 29s., wet pickings 20s. Of 20 caddies Tonquin 18 caddies sold, pile 1 good fair shape pods with some rather rough and a little skinny at 45s. 6d., pile 2 hard genuine 30s. 6d., pile 3 good fair shaped but doubtful, &c., 15s. 22 tins grain bought in at 50s. down to 40s. for dark and very damp; 1 tin skins sold at 3s. 3d. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black*: Privately the market has been characterised by firmness and activity; 1,200 bags Penang have been sold at 3s. 9-16d., and 900 bags Singapore at 3s. 13-16d. also for arrival 20 tons Penang at 3s.; a steady demand prevailed at the public sales, but of 4,037 bags brought forward only 450 bags sold at firm rates; 1,860 bags Singapore were all bought in at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., also 1,288 bags Penang at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., except 350 bags which sold, West Coast at 3s. 4d. Privately about 300 bags afterwards sold, Penang at 3s. 9-16d., Singapore at 3s. 13-16d. *White*: There was rather more demand at auction, and full rates were obtainable, but owing to the firmness of holders, the bulk was bought in. Of 778 bags Singapore 200 bags sold, fair at 6s. 4d., good fair bold at 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d., good at 6s. 4d. Of 98 bags Penang 33 bags damaged sold at 5s. 4d., the remainder, fine, bought in at 6s. 4d., but 20 bags afterwards sold at 6s. 4d.

RICE.—An active demand has prevailed for floating cargoes, resulting in sales of some extent at an advance of 1d. for Rangoon. There has been more demand for soft grain on the spot, and prices are rather dearer. On the spot 7,500 bags old Necrancie have been sold at 9s. 6d.; also 500 tons new Ngakyouth Rangoon, per Enterprise, at 9s. 8s. 4d. Nineteen floating cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Volante di Dio, 1,188 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3d. Liverpool quay terms; the Sarco, 1,169 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3d. Liverpool quay terms; the Vauban, 1,196 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 10s. 3d. quay terms Liverpool; the George Skolfield, 1,875 tons Necrancie due, at 9s. 3d. ex ship London; the Yvonne et Mare, 1,636 tons Necrancie, off coast, at 9s. 4d. ex ship London; the Tommaseo, 1,005 tons Necrancie, March sailing, at 9s. 6d. open charter; the Dominion, 1,803 tons Necrancie, July sailing, at 10s. open charter; the Ravenna, 1,013 tons Rangoon, March sailing, at 10s. open charter; the Arabella, 1,026 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s.; the Rosedale, 726 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s.; the Matador, 946 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 1d.; the Craige Lee, 1,000 tons Bassein, June sailing, at 10s. 3d., the Piomonte, 630 tons Necrancie, off coast, at 9s. 6d. Continent. The Alma, 1,088 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 10s. 1d. open charter; the Orione, 912 tons Rangoon, February sailing, at 10s. 6d. quay terms Liverpool; the Doxford, 1,025 tons Ngakyouth Rangoon, March sailing, at 9s. 4d. United Kingdom; the Oriel, 1,046 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 9s. 9d.; the President, 1,106 tons Bassein, March sailing, at 9s. 9d. open charter; and the Mary Fraser, 1,725 tons Japan, March sailing, at 11s. 6d. quay terms Liverpool.

RATTANS.—At auction 60 tons were all sold, Penang £26 5s. to £26 10s., damaged, of which the bulk consisted, Penang £23 5s. to £26 10s., Singapore £10 5s. to £20 5s., chiefly 1st class at £14 15s. to £15 per ton.

RUBBARE.—Of 122 cases China offered 53 sold, good with some middling and dark at 3s. 9d., good fair 3s. to 3s. 2d., ditto rather small 2s. 11d., low middling to fair 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., very ordinary 9d.

SUGAR.—The market continues in a depressed state, and in the absence of demand, business in the raw article is almost suspended. In auction of 1,621 bags European Penang 600 bags sold, low to middling brown at 21s. 6d. to 24s., the remainder being bought in at 23s. 6d. to 26s. 6d., grocery 31s.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon Chips*: 157 bags Ceylon were bought in at 4s. *Cloves*: 16 cases Penang met only lower offers and were bought in at 2s. 3d. *Ginger*: 27 cases Japan sold at 31s. 6d. *Nutmegs*: 52 cases 12 boxes Penang were held firmly and nearly all bought in, 77 to 82s at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., 122 to 113s at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d., only 3 cases being sold, 76s at 3s. 8d.; 11 boxes Java average 80 nuts to the lb., sold at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. *Mace*: 12 cases Penang sold at previous rates, fine bright at 2s. 9d., good 2s. 5d., ordinary to middling red at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d., low 1s. 4d., pickings at 1d. per lb.

SAGO.—The large supply of 3,236 bags at public sale met a fair demand at previous rates, at which nearly 2,000 bags were disposed of, chiefly small pearl at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for fair to good fair, and 15s. 6d. to 16s. for brownish, medium at 17s. 6d. to 18s., good large at 19s. Privately 300 bags greyish small pearl ex the above auction have been sold at 16s. 3d.

SAGO FLOUR.—150 bags have been sold at 16s.

TAPIOCA continues steady, and in auction of 1,054 bags Singapore 920 bags sold, ordinary small grey and Malacca sort at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d., middling white at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d., good small white at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. *Pearl Tapioca*: Of 606 bags offered 510 bags sold rather dearer for medium, and an important advance for the small part bullets, medium selling at 19s. to 19s. 6d., dull bullets at 23s., fine ditto at 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

TAPIOCA FLOUR.—481 bags Alma Penang and 270 bags Singapore were bought in at 16s.

TIN.—The market during the week has been extremely flat, and only a very limited business has been done. Quotations have receded, closing, Straits at £67 10s., afloat £68, Banca £72 10s., Billiton £69 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

On the 12th inst., with rather more general inquiry, the tone of the market became steadier; the transactions, however, were but slightly increased. On the 14th there was a confirmation of the hardening tendency, the steady maintenance of prices in Liverpool making producers confident in holding for their quotations, which prevents a good deal of business, as there are still offers in the market to a considerable extent which, moderate concessions would allow of buyers carrying through.

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.	s. d.
Grey Shirtings	38s 39 in.	7lbs.	5 2 <i>4</i>
Do. do. do.	44 45 in.	81lbs.	6 1
Do. do. do.	"	71lbs.	6 0 <i>4</i>
Do. do. do.	"	81lbs.	6 10
Do. do. do.	50 in.	91lbs.	7 11 <i>4</i>
Do. do. do.	32 in.	101lbs.	9 4 <i>3</i>
Grey T-Cloths	"	61bs.	4 2
Do. do. (Mexicans)	36 in.	71bs.	4 8 1-16
Do. do. do.	36 in.	71bs.	5 3 9-16
Madapollams	34 in.	21bs. 8oz.	6 3 13-16
Grey Jaconets	39 in.	21bs. 1oz.	7 9 13-12
Grey Drills	30 in.	14lbs.	8 5 <i>3</i>
Grey Jeans	30 in.	81bs.	6 10 <i>4</i>
White Spot Shirtings	36 in.	"	9 7 <i>1</i>
Brocade	36 in.	"	9 11 <i>4</i>
Damasks	36 in.	"	17 2 <i>4</i>
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	"	0 9 <i>1</i>
Do. do. do. do.	24-32	"	0 10 <i>4</i>
Do. do. (Mock)	38-42	"	0 11

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 1	Catharina	Schultz	Samarang	Copenhagen
1	Undine	List	Rangoon	Hamburg
1	East Lomond	Brown	Bangkok	Marseilles
1	Josephine	Flinton	Kobe	Cuxhaven
3	Noach IV	Gomes	Batavia	Brouwershaven
3	Hock Van Holland	Otto	Banjoewangie	Ymuiden
3	Nelly	Klijn	Macassar	Dr.
4	Calcutta	Corgandt	Java	Do.
4	KoningderNederl.(s.)	Lewis	Rangoon	Texel
4	Glaslyn	Jessen	Sourabaya	Hamburg
4	Taiwan	Potter	Nagasaki	London
4	Ferris J. Thompson	Meyer	Ilo Ilo	New York
4	Spica	Berglund	Hong Kong	San Francisco
5	Rurik	Schafftino	Rangoon	Queenstown
5	Orione	Stitch	Bassein	Liverpool
5	Zelica	Butler	Shanghai	London
5	Anchises (s.)	Moller	Zebu	Do.
5	Dorothea	Llorca	Manila	Do.
6	Delia	Jesperson	Rangoon	Off the Lizard
6	Daniel	Gaston	Akyab, for London	Falmouth
6	Yvonne and Maria	Griiths	Maulmain	Do.
6	Syren	Sorensen	Do.	Do.
6	Juno	Edstrom	Rangoon	Do.
6	Argo	Gedzihl	Akyab	Do.
6	Atalante	Swanoe	Do.	Do.
6	Jacob Trumpy	Stolt	Bassein	Brenen
6	Paul Rickmers	Meyer	Rangoon	Do.
6	Canopus	Stege	Batavia	Hamburg
6	Atlantic	Ramien	Bassein	Do.
6	J. B. Ramien	Kuhn	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
7	Deutschland	Linz	Do.	Brenen
7	Britannia	Williams	Do.	Brouwershaven
7	Granville	Hess	Do.	Off the Lizard
7	Ethi Rickmers	Onegho	Do.	Falmouth
7	Talismano	Meling	Bassein, for Flensb.	Do.
7	Carl Phl	Bentlich	Do.	Do.
7	Oregon	Schmidt	Do. for Bremen	Off Falmouth
7	Marie Louise	Nelson	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Parsee	Craik	Singapore	London
7	Helle of Southesk	Evans	Shanghai	Do.
8	Glenartney (s.)	Gulland	Hankow	Do.
8	Sumatra	Carran	Akyab, for Hamburg	Passed Deal
8	M. A. Dixon	Corner	Swatow, for London	Falmouth
8	Parthenope	Potter	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Lord of the Isles (s.)	Cowie	Java	Flushing
9	Thorwaldsen	Hansen	Akyab	Hamburg
9	Lilian Morris	Jasker	Rangoon	Bremen
9	President Trakraneh	Hockstra	Tjilatjap	Texel
9	Mindora	Isaacs	Rangoon	Sunderland
9	Summer R. Mead	Dixon	Samarang	Greenock
9	Middlesex	Massy	Rangoon	London
9	Tartar (s.)	Johnson	Hankow	Do.
9	Imbros (s.)	Bunnington	Hong Kong	Do.
10	Enterprise	Lewis	Rangoon	Do.
10	Glencarn (s.)	Auld	Foochow	Do.
10	Charles Russell	Hamilton	Java	Havre
10	Star of the East	Ponroy	Singapore	New York
10	Volonta di Dio	Simonet	Rangoon	Liverpool
10	Sarco	Clime	Do.	Do.
11	Blanche Maud	Davies	Do.	Queenstown

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
June 26	B. F. Metcalf	Blanchard	Java	New York
July 3	Baronv. P. v. Rosendael	Vryman	Batavia	Shields
8	Hermann	Davidson	Bangkok	Newcastle
8	Olano	De Longe	Manila, via Liverpool	Greenock
4	Greenock	Sim	Java	Do
4	Jamaica	Matthews	Do	Newport
5	Lennox Castle	Goode	Singapore	Cardiff
5	Adriatic	—	Do	Do
7	Mora	Parker	Singapore	Liverpool
7	Lephennstrath	McMillan	Java	Greenock
7	Amstelstroom	Appel	Sourabaya	Ymuiden
7	Leander	Knight	Shanghai	London
8	Plinio	Corsecau	Singapore	Cardiff
9	Jose Romers	Krauze	Do	Do
9	Licut. gen. v. Swieten	Moerkerken	Atchin	Shields
9	Herman	Schmidt	Anjer	Newcastle
9	Ulva	McIntosh	Singapore	Glasgow
10	Kate	—	Do	London
10	Selim	Murphy	Do	Do
10	Leon (s.)	Urraca	Do	Liverpool
10	Agamemnon (s.)	Wilding, &c.	Penang, &c.	Do
11	Horsa	Wadley	Hong Kong	Hong Kong

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
July 7	Naples	London	China
8	Glenlyon	Hankow	London
9	Radnorshire	Do	Do
9	Stad Amsterdam	Do	Do
9	Burmese	London	China
9	Cassandra	Do	Do
9	Torrington	Batavia	Rotterdam
9	Prinses Amalia	Do	Nieuwe Diep
11	Batavia	Liverpool	Singapore, &c.
11	Drenthe	Southampton	Batavia

SPOKEN.

GEBROEDERS SMIT, Shields to Sourabaya, May 23, 9 N., 26 W.
 ARGO, Rangoon to Queenstown, June 3, 7 N., 21 W.
 PALMERSTON, Cardiff to Anjer, July 1, 49 N., 7 W.
 KELSO, Singapore to London, June 26, 22 N., 35 W.
 WILLIAM WATSON, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 1, off Algoa Bay.
 ANTARES, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 6, off the Cape.
 WHEATLANDSHIRE, Akyab to London, June 14, 21 S., 4 E.
 J.L.N.H. (Norw.), Bassein to Wisbeach, April 29, 35 S., 22 E.
 KINDERDYK, Bali Straits to Rotterdam, May 1, 35 S., 18 E.
 BARBADIAN, Ardrossan to Java, June 3, 7 N., 25 W.
 POLYNESIAN, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 15, lat. 32.
 R.C.F.S., Rangoon to Falmouth, June 16, 45 N., 19 W.
 J.N.G.K. (?) (Dut. ship), Java to Amsterdam, 92 days out, 7 N., 7 W.
 HESPERIA, Singapore to London, May 8, 20 S., 15 E.
 EME, London to Japan, May 28; 3 N., 24 W.
 N.F.H.W. (Rus. ship), Bassein to Hamburg, April 22, off Algoa Bay.
 KOLGA, Singapore to New York, May 25, off St. Helena.
 QUEENSBURY, New York to Japan, June 3, 11 N., 37 W.
 AGATE, Shanghai to New York, May 14, 11 N., 110 E.
 INDUSTRIE, Banjoewangi to Rotterdam, May 28, 4 S., 7 W.
 APPENINO, Akyab to Queenstown, April 25, 35 S., 25 E.

CASUALTIES.

PORTSMOUTH.—July 8, the Lord of the Isles (s.), from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put in here on the 6th inst., with boilers defective, and short of coal, sailed yesterday, after repairing and coaling.

FALMOUTH.—July 6, the Norwegian ship Juno, from Maulmain, arrived last evening, with master (Sorensen) sick; he has since died.

HAVRE.—July 10, the Leonie proceeded from Brest for Ilo Ilo on July 7.

ALEXANDRIA.—July 8, the Glenlyon (str.), from China to London, was ashore 20 miles from Suez, but got off without assistance.

PORT ELIZABETH.—June 8, the Cheshire sailed yesterday for Guam; the master stated that the 14th had been stopped, but no survey was held. Mauritius, June 21, the R. B. Fuller, from Rangoon to the Channel, last from Reunion, has been docked and recoppered, repairs completed, will sail shortly. The Jane Woodburn, from China, must discharge part cargo for repairs. The Cornelius, from Java to Rotterdam, has rudder damaged, will not discharge, repairs progressing satisfactorily afloat.

NEW YORK.—June 25, the Mabel, from Ilo Ilo at Boston, reports that she experienced a gale from N.W. on April 21, off the Cape of Good Hope, during which she sprung her rudderhead and split sails.

HAMBURG.—July 9, advices from St. Thomas, of June 23, state that the Swedish barque Sandvik would take on part of the Andreas Rickmers's cargo to Geestemunde, for £1,300; the latter vessel would proceed on her voyage as soon as the leak in her bottom had been stopped by a diver, without further discharging.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR.—July 2, passed, Drenthe (str.), Rotterdam for Batavia.
 NAPLES.—July 3, sailed, Batavia (str.), Liverpool for Singapore, &c.
 MALTA.—July 8, passed, Braemar Castle (str.), Hankow for London.
 ST. HELENA.—Sailed, June 12, Vicenta, Ilo Ilo for Alicante; Nagata Maru, Yokohama for London; 13, Hertig Oscar Fredrik, from Bassein; Madelina, from Samarang, both for Falmouth; 18, Inverness, Shanghai for New York.

SIMONS BAY.—Sailed, June 9, Corfu, for Guam.

ALGOA BAY.—Sailed, June 7, Cheshire, for Guam; arrived off, June 4, Hero, Akyab for U. K.

HONOLULU.—Arrived and sailed, Quickstep, San Francisco for Hong Kong.

ADEN.—June 23, the captain of a French troopship just arrived reports that the wreck of the Meikong (str.) is lying high and dry. He sent forty men on board and drove off the natives, and he is of opinion that the baggage can easily be saved. This is only a report which had just reached Lloyd's agent.

LOADING.

AT LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Loudoun Castle, Gleneglas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Madagascar, City of Limerick. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Strathairly. For Batavia: Silurian.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn, Bertha Marion. For Shanghai: Titania, Rutlandshire. For Hong Kong: Felix Mendelssohn, Falcon. For Batavia, &c.: Ocean Beauty, Frida Lehmann. For Singapore: Star of the South, Mercur. For Penang: Asterope.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Antenor (s.), Ulysses (s.). For Hong Kong: Abernyte, Ferdinand. For Manila: Olano. For Basilan, &c.: Loyola. For Anjer: Ellen Munroe. For Batavia, &c.: Annie, Alice Davies.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth are very depressed. The new Tea steamers are now busy loading outwards, and the berth abundantly supplied. There is little doing in homeward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 45s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meast. To Shanghai: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hankow: 50s. weight, 50s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Penang: 30s. weight, 30s. meast. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meast. To Batavia: 60s. meast. To Samarang: 70s. meast. To Sourabaya: 70s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 39s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meast. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meast. To Batavia: Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Penang: 20s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 16s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINESE ROGERTY IN THE SUGAR TRADE.—Attention has already been called to the fact that sugar from China delivered in Greenock is mixed with foreign substances, especially such as add decidedly to the weight of the packages. In further proof of this we may state that the barque Gesine Bruns, of Emden, discharging a cargo from Amoy, has had the labour of bringing to this country more cargo than freight will be paid on. A quantity of broken tiles, stones, &c., were discovered along with the sugar in the bags landed on the quay. One of the stones weighed about seven pounds. As the discovery of these "make-weights" is only accidental, and while the sampler is doing his work, it may be supposed that very much will come to be separated at the refinery. The cargo of the Gesine Bruns is consigned to Messrs. J. Walker and Co.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Bokhara, Captain H. Wyatt, from Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst., bringing the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, 146 passengers, 15,712 packages of cargo, and the following large consignments of specie:—£876,713 from Australia, £317,425 from China, three boxes of gold bars (value not given) from Bombay, £5,137 from Alexandria, £132 from Malta, and £3,850 from Gibraltar, the value of the whole amounting to nearly a million sterling.

ON the 26th ultimo an iron sailing ship was launched from the yard of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., South Stockton, of the following dimensions, viz.:—Length over all, 243 feet; length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; breadth extreme, 37 feet 10 inches; depth in hold, 22 feet 9 inches; tonnage O.M. 1,537 tons; tonnage gross N.M. 1,427 tons; built to the order of Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour, and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for the India and China trade, and named the St. Mildred.

It is officially announced at Lloyd's that the Aurora, of Amsterdam, sailed from Batavia for Holland on the 26th October last, and was spoken on the 12th November, but has not since been heard of.

A MEETING has been held by the Partick authorities, and steps taken with the view of relieving distress among the families of the locked out non-society men from Clyde yards.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital, \$5,000,000. All paid up.
Reserve Fund, \$500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
Albert Deacon, Esq. (of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon).
E. F. Duncanson, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.).
A. H. Phillipotts, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
MANAGER—David McLean, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong Hankow Saigon
Shanghai Yokohama Singapore
Foochow Hiogo Bombay
Ningpo Manila Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Dividends are payable in London on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET,

LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 1848 and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1863.

Capital, fully paid up... £3,300,000
Reserve fund... 800,000
£4,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER—Monsr. G. Girod.
HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

London Office—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
London Bankers—The Bank of England, the Union Bank of London.

BRANCHES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes (France), Brussels (Belgium), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on all their Branches and Correspondents on the Continent and the East, and transacts Banking business of every description.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1877.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at sight on the Bank of California, San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their Office.

Threadneedle-street, London, 1877.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchiefs.

STILBOIDE for the hair.

SAPOCETI, toilet soap.

EAU DE COLOGNE (preparation spéciale).

POUDRE DE CYPRIS for the complexion, no fard, ni bismuth, ni produit chimique.

CREME DE FRALSES (new Cold Cream).

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is wholly *secular* in its character. The total number of boys received since 1852 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23 Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee most ardently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mallens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beasley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

HOME AND EDUCATION.
A LADY (widow of a Vice-Consul in China) would like the charge of some children, whose parents reside in China or India, to bring up and educate with her own.

For particulars, address C, London and China Express Office, 79, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

PARIS.—EDUCATION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mdlle. DERICQUEHEM is situated at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysées, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

COWASJEE DINSHAW
Close to the Lauding Place, Depot of EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.
WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, AND SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilmann's Stores, and Stationery of every description Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c.
STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers The London and China Express on Sale.

A CURE FOR ALL !!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

HOTEL BALMORAL, PARIS,

4, RUE CASTIGLIONE.

M. R. MACKENZIE, Proprietor (late Hotel Walther), gives personal attention to visitors. Apartments of all sizes. Terms moderate. All languages spoken.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET PAIX,

RUE NOAILLES, MARSEILLES.

THIS Hotel is specially recommended by visitors to and from India, China, and Japan. All descriptions of Apartments, from £50 to £100. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, Reading Rooms, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL, ROTTERDAM.

Proprietor, J. TIJSSEN.

OPENED in 1869; Enlarged, 1872, Specially adapted for English and American Visitors. Terms moderate.

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent crockery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

PLACE ROYALE, ATHENS.

ONE of the best Hotels in Europe. Views of the Acropolis, the King's Palace, &c. Charges very moderate.

S. KENDROS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BYZANCE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE best Hotel in the Grand Rue at Pera; close to the English Embassy. Apartment and Salons of all sizes and prices. Pension at £10 per day. Well recommended to visitors to and from India China, &c.

HOTEL MESSAGERIES ALEXANDRIA.

THIS Hotel is on the sea-side, two minutes' walk from the Square. Quiet and central. Large and small apartments. Pension £12 per day, including wine. Well recommended by passengers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL DER NEDERLANDEN, PORT SAID, EGYPT.

THIS splendid Hotel, situated at the entrance of the Suez Canal, offers every modern comfort at moderate charges. Large Dining, Coffee, Billiard, and Drawing-room with Piano. English, American, French, Italian, German, and Dutch papers. Garden. Hot and Cold Baths.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL, CAIRO.

THIS old-established House has been refitted with all modern comforts, and is well recommended to passengers to and from India, China, &c. New and Old Cairo offer the greatest contrast for visitors.

NEW HOTEL, CAIRO.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, ALEXANDRIA.

Proprietor—PANTELLINI.

THESE Establishments are fitted with every comfort for visitors.

DUTCH BAZAAR, PORT SAID.

THIS extensive Establishment, opened in 1870, is very favourably known. Travellers and Passengers passing through the Suez Canal can be provided with any article. Cigars of the best Dutch manufacture, real Havanas, Manillas &c., &c., at the most reasonable prices.

700,000,000 DOLLARS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

(IN BONDS ISSUED AND PAYABLE, PRINCIPAL AND
INTEREST, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

These Bonds are issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorise the refunding of the National Debt, approved July 14th, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20th, 1871," and are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st July, 1907, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14th, 1870 (Gold Coin), with interest, in such Coin, from the day of their date at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, Municipal, or Local Authority.

These Bonds cannot be redeemed until 1907.

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
" J. S. MORGAN & Co.,
" SELIGMAN BROTHERS,
" MORTON, ROSE & Co.,

Are prepared to receive Subscriptions at the Office in NEW COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S-LANE, on account of the above \$700,000,000 Four per cent. Bonds.

Forms of application and particulars can be obtained at the offices of the above-mentioned Firms.

Subscription Lists will be opened on Thursday, the 12th July, and will be closed on or before Wednesday, the 18th July.

The price of issue is £102 $\frac{3}{4}$ for every 500 dollar Bond, payable as follows:—

£5 0 0	on application.
20 0 0	„ allotment.
25 0 0	„ 30th August.
25 0 0	„ 17th October.
27 15 0	„ 17th December.

£102 15 0

Scrip will be issued. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the Instalments from their due date to the 31st December, 1877, and a Coupon for the amount, payable the 1st January, 1878, will be attached to the Scrip. The interest on the first Instalment will date from the 25th instant. The Bonds of the Funded Loan are issued in the United States, and will be delivered in London, in exchange for Scrip, after payment of the last instalment, with Coupons attached, payable quarterly, the first of which will be due 1st April, 1878.

Applications for these Bonds must be made in the accompanying form. In case the allotment should not require the whole deposit the surplus will be returned; and if the deposit be insufficient for the first Instalment on the amount allotted, the balance required must be paid forthwith.

In case of no allotment being made the deposit of the applicant will be returned.

The failure to pay the whole of the instalments subjects all previous payments to forfeiture.

Subscribers may pay up the remaining instalments under discount at rates to be fixed hereafter.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be inscribed, and United States Treasury Cheques for dividends thereon will be sent from Washington to the registered address of the holder in any part of Europe, on the principle adopted by the Bank of England in paying interest on Consols. An Officer of the United States Treasury will remain for some time in London, to inscribe, free of charge, the Bonds into the names of such holders as may desire it.

The Bonds, to bearer, with Coupons attached, are, in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and, if required, \$5,000. The Registered Bonds are, in like amounts, with the additional denominations of \$10,000, \$20,000, and \$50,000.

London, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane,
July 12, 1877.

No.

700,000,000 DOLLARS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

To Messrs.

Gentlemen,— request that you will allot to dollars say dollars nominal Capital of the above stock, on which enclose the required deposit of £5 per \$500 or £ , and agree to accept that amount, or any less sum that may be allotted to , and to pay the balance due, according to the conditions of your Prospectus of the 12th July, 1877.

Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name at full length

Address in full

Dated this

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

	Tons	H.p.
Surat	3,141	530	July 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Khedive	3,742	600	July 26	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Venetia	2,726	450	Aug. 2	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara	2,932	450	Aug. 9	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via ITALY.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their Steamers with the Overland portion of the Mails and Passengers in connection with the departures from Southampton, shown above, as follows:—

From Venice to Alexandria ... Every Friday.
Brindisi ... Mondnvs.
For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COLOMBO. — The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY now book passengers to Colombo at the same fares as to Galle. Apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, or 25, Cockspur-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with the French Government for the conveyance of the Mails to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION, and MAURITIUS.

The MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY will despatch their steamers from MARSEILLES via the Suez Canal every alternate Sunday at 10 A.M., beginning on Sunday, the 5th of November. Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marceilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR
INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c. — The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly. For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

ROBERTSON and CO.'s
INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Penz., Sing., H. Kong, & Shang...	City of Lime-rik, s.s.	I.S.S.C.O.	S.W.I.	July 20
Singapore ...	Mercur	3-3r. L.L.I.	S.W.I.	With des.
Hong Kong Felix Men- delssohn...	A 1	S.W.I.	With des.	
Yok. & Hiogo Evelyn	A 1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.	
Yok. & Hiogo Devana	A 1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow	

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDEK LAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON, to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOURABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons July 24.

KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,500 tons, Aug. 14.

PRINSSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons Sept. 4.

Fares.—First Clas. £28; Second Clas. £24.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Lastship- ping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong K., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Strathairly, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 16
Peng., Sing., Yokohama, and Hiogo	Benarty, s.s. *	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 6
Singapore, Hg K., & Radnorshire, Shanghai	Radnorshire, s.s.	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	Aug. 11

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

+ With liberty to call at Falmouth to embark passengers.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishops-gate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, via the SUEZ CANAL, with leave to call at PENANG, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. Last shipping day 27th July. BRAEMAR CASTLE, 1,000, 2,182 tons register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective; W. AYLES, commander; South-West India Docks.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To sail.
1,236	Norris & Joyner	July 16
2,472	T. Skinner & Co.	July 17
2,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 20
1,724	Robertson & Co.	July 20
665	Wright Bros. & Co.	July 20
481	Robertson & Co.	July 20
—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	July 20
—	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 6
1,838	Norris & Joyner	Aug. 11
—	Macgregor, Gow, & Co.	Aug. 15

LIVERPOOL.

Antenor, s.s. | — | Alfred Holt | July 17

Ulysses, s.s. | — | " " " | July 27

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MAC-

CITY OF LIMERICK, ss. for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, is now in her loading berth, South-West India Dock. Last shipping day, July 20. For Freight or Passage apply to ROBERTSON and CO., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

LEADER LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undermentioned powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIUGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencaigles	100 A1	2,809	530	July 19
Glenartney	100 A1	2,105	330	Aug. 3
Glenearna	100 A1	2,129	330	Aug. 14
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana	100 A1	1,869	210	To follow
Glenyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,789	400	To follow
Glenalioch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McGREGOR, GOW and CO., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destina- tion.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Rutland- shire	A 1	1057	With des.	London
Shanghai	Abey Two	A 100	793	To follow	London
Shanghai	Hercula	3-3L1.1	867	With des.	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Hertford- Honolulu	shire	A 1	855	With des.	Liverpl.

For Freight, &c., apply
In Antwerp to JOHN P. BEST and CO.
In Liverpool to JOHN HAY and CO., 28, Brunswick-street.
In London JOHN HAY and CO. 11 Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, for First-class passengers only, via Brindisi, Marseilles, or Venice and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks. Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

With despatch.—To follow the "Leander." FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid clipper ship TITANIA, A 1, 16 years; 979 tons register; JOHN ENGLAND, commander, South-West India Docks. For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.
FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship FALCON, A 1, 14 years; 794 tons register, W. H. WESTHORP Commander, South-West India Docks. For Freight, apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and CO., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDE, Malford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday July 16, 1877.